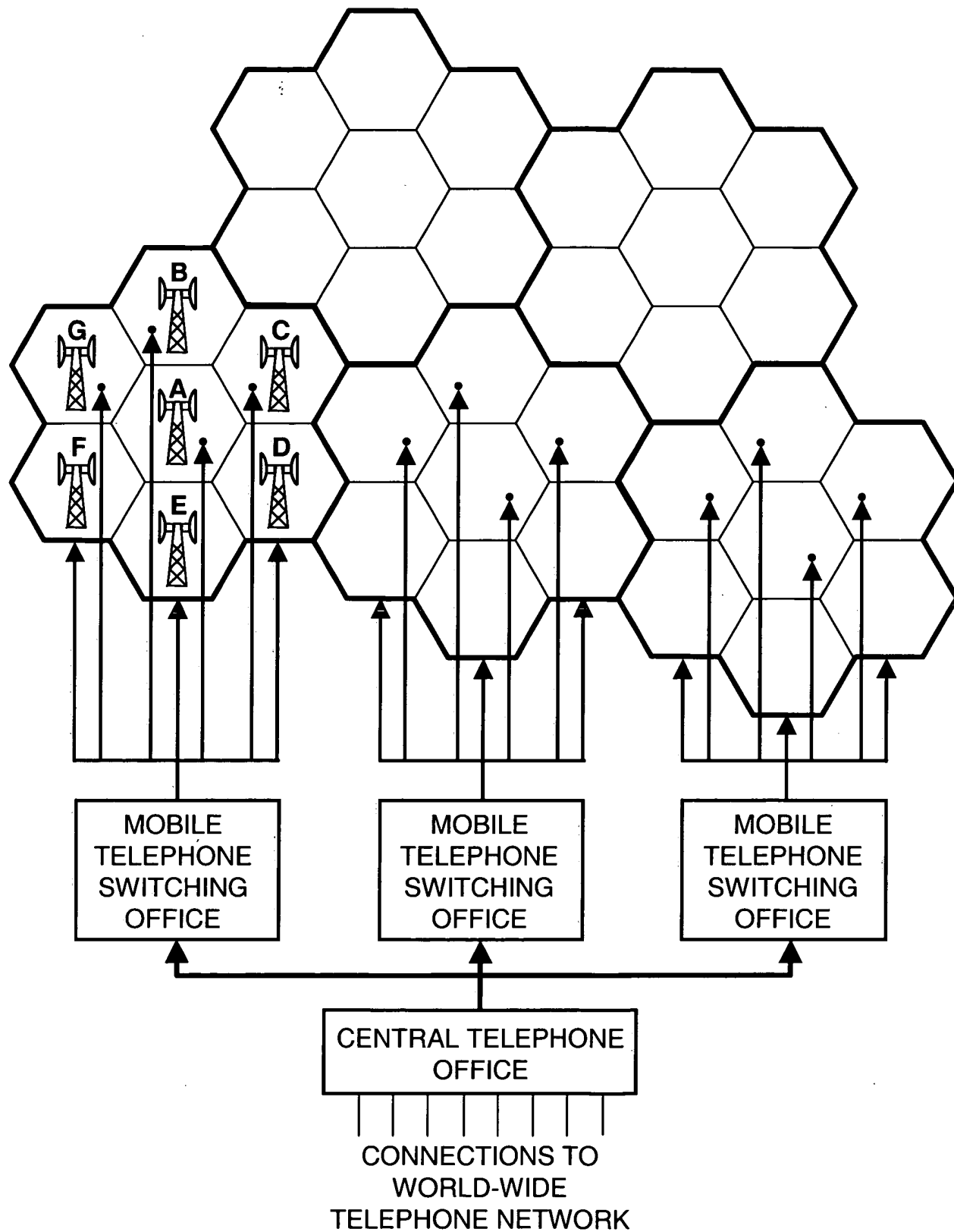


09955-09955



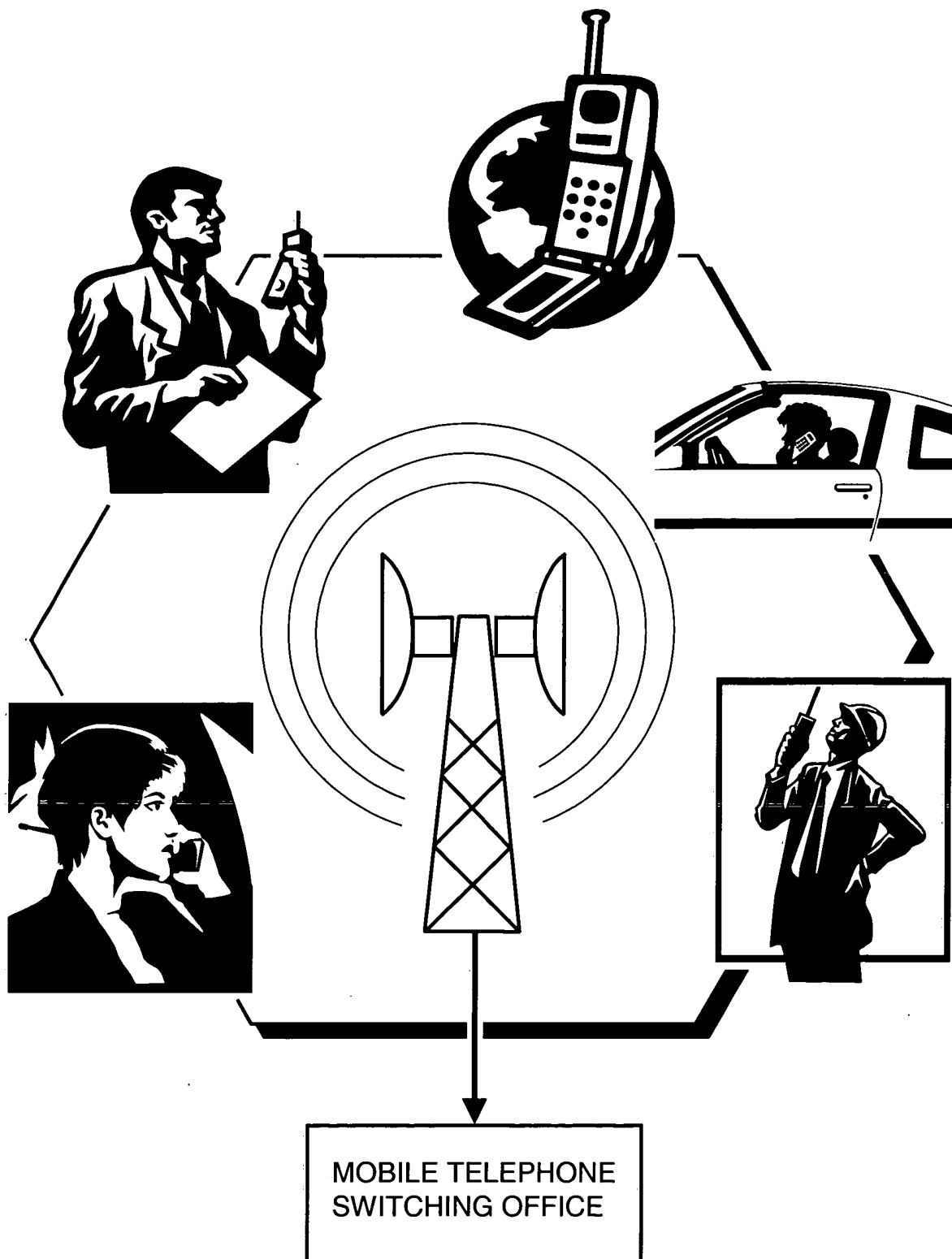


FIG. 2

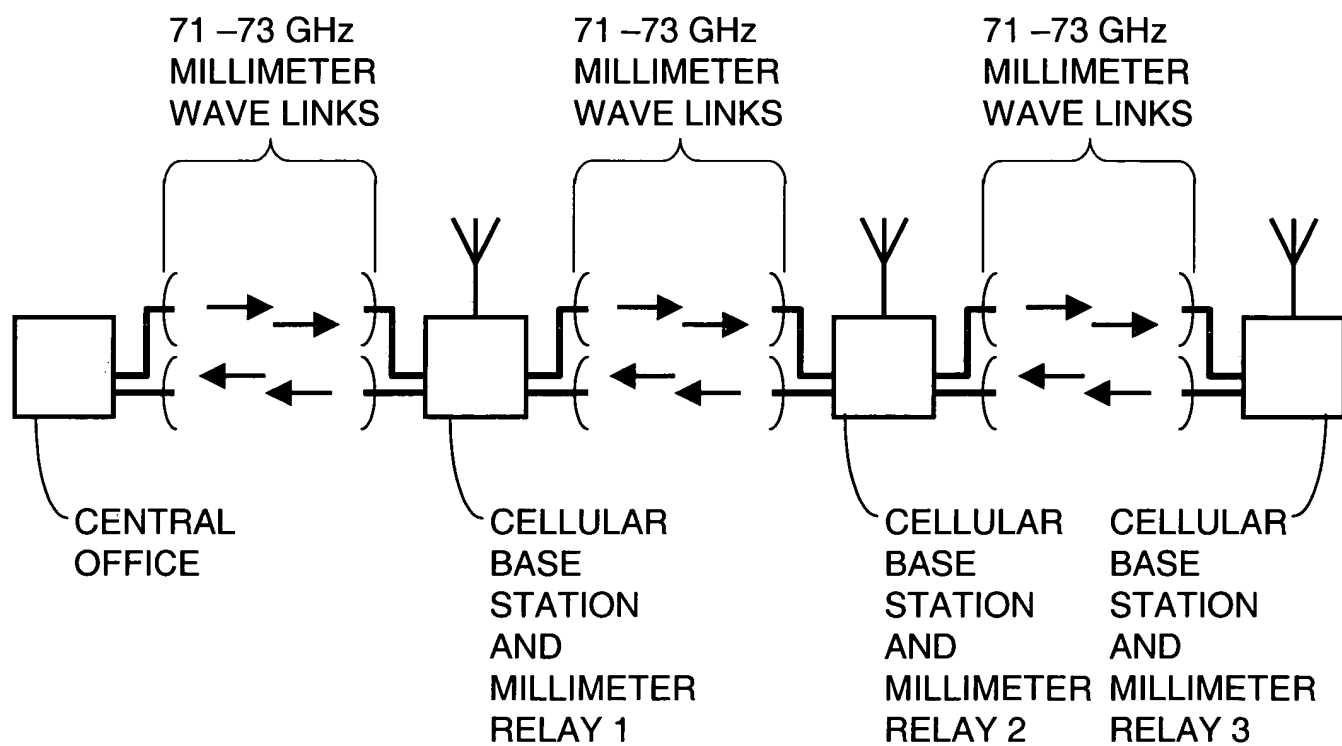


FIG. 3

0965475-0965475

LOCAL OSCILLATOR FREQUENCIES:	
Station 1 = 70.176 GHz	
Station 2 = 70.203 GHz	
Station 3 = 70.230 GHz	
↓	↓
Station 31 = 70.986 GHz	
Station 32 = 71.013 GHz	

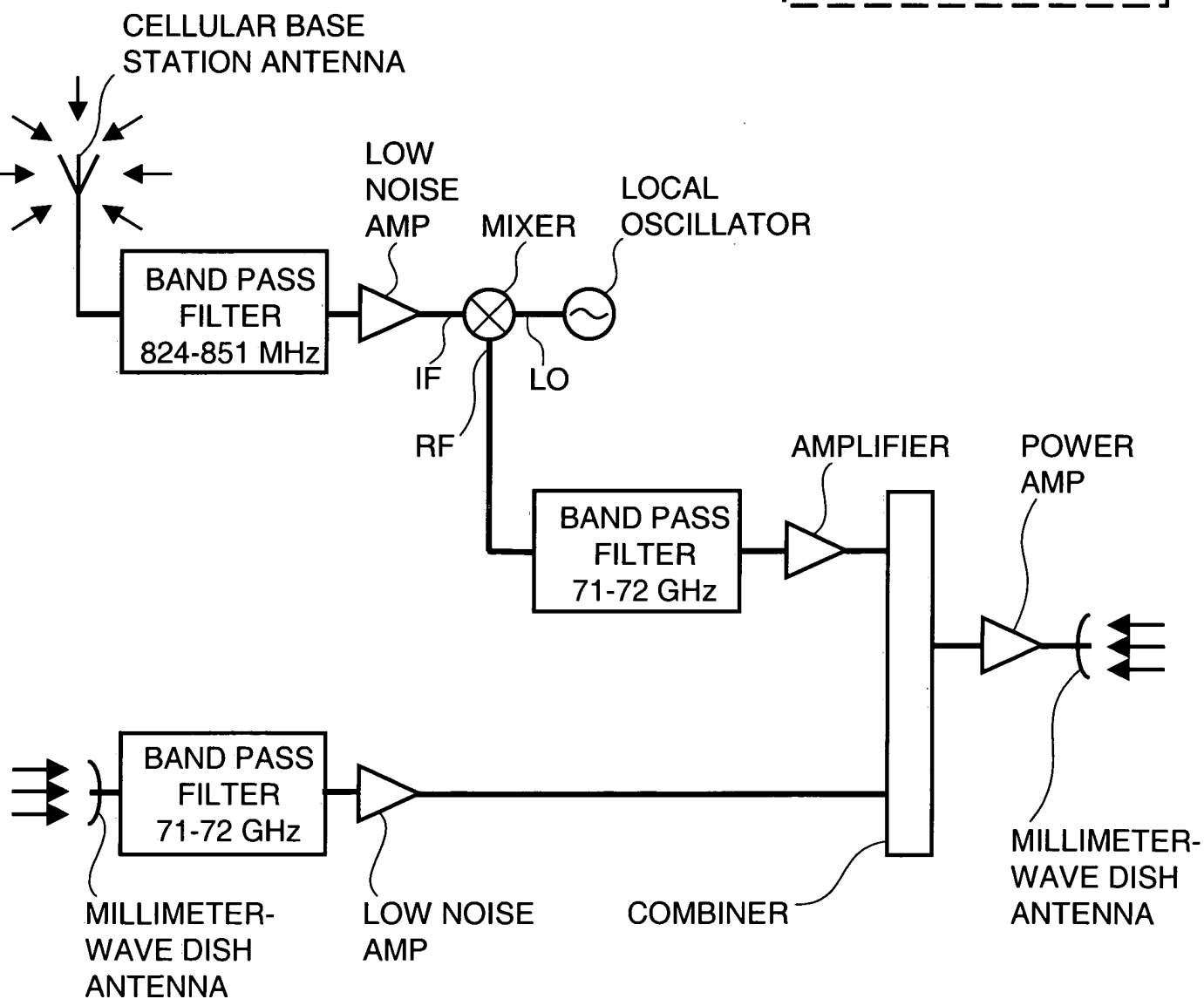


FIG. 4

09655-09801
T08260" 52859660

**LOCAL OSCILLATOR
FREQUENCIES:**

Station 1 = 71.131 GHz
Station 2 = 71.163 GHz
Station 3 = 71.195 GHz

↓ ↓

Station 31 = 72.091 GHz
Station 32 = 72.123 GHz

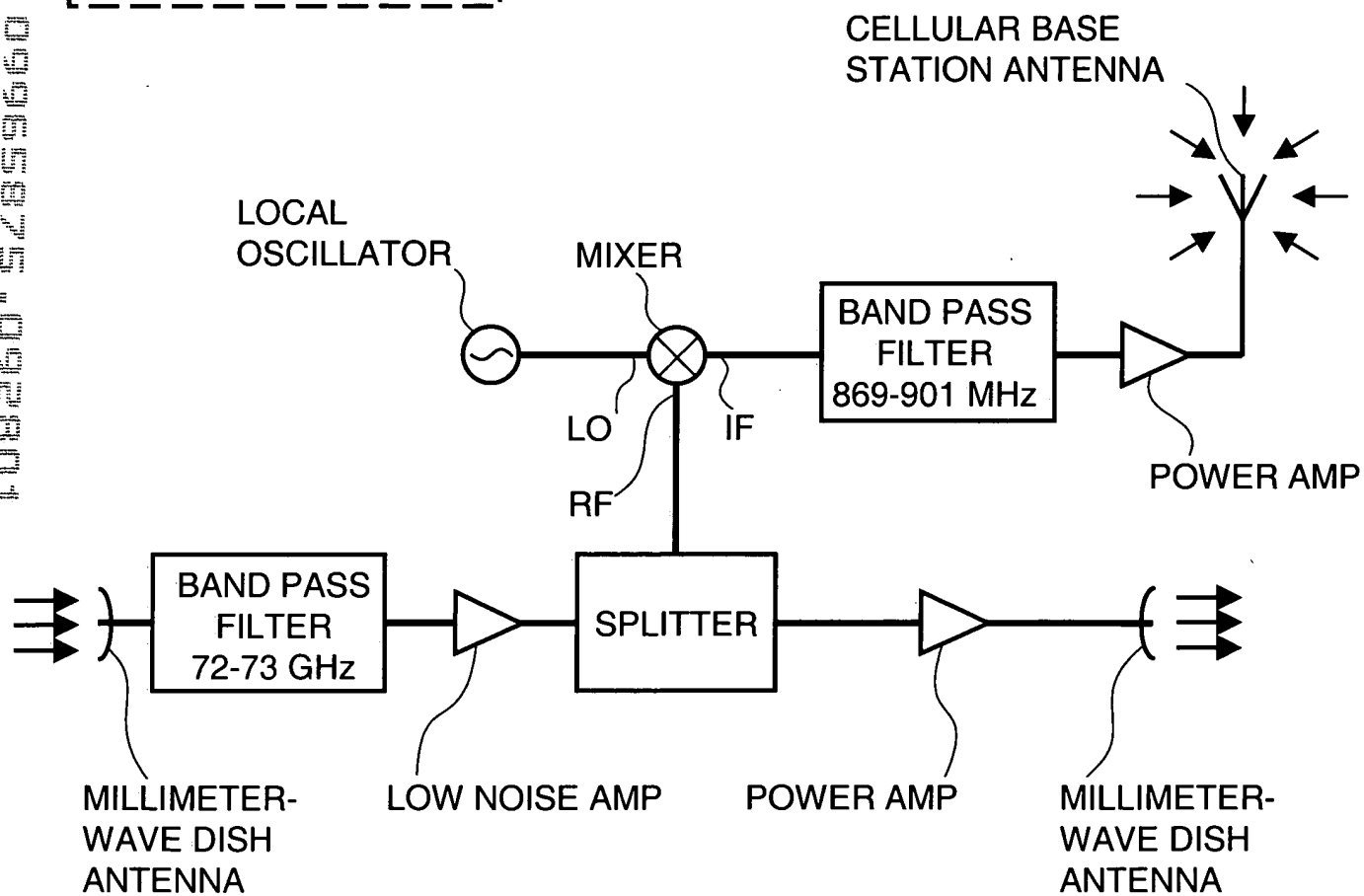


FIG. 5

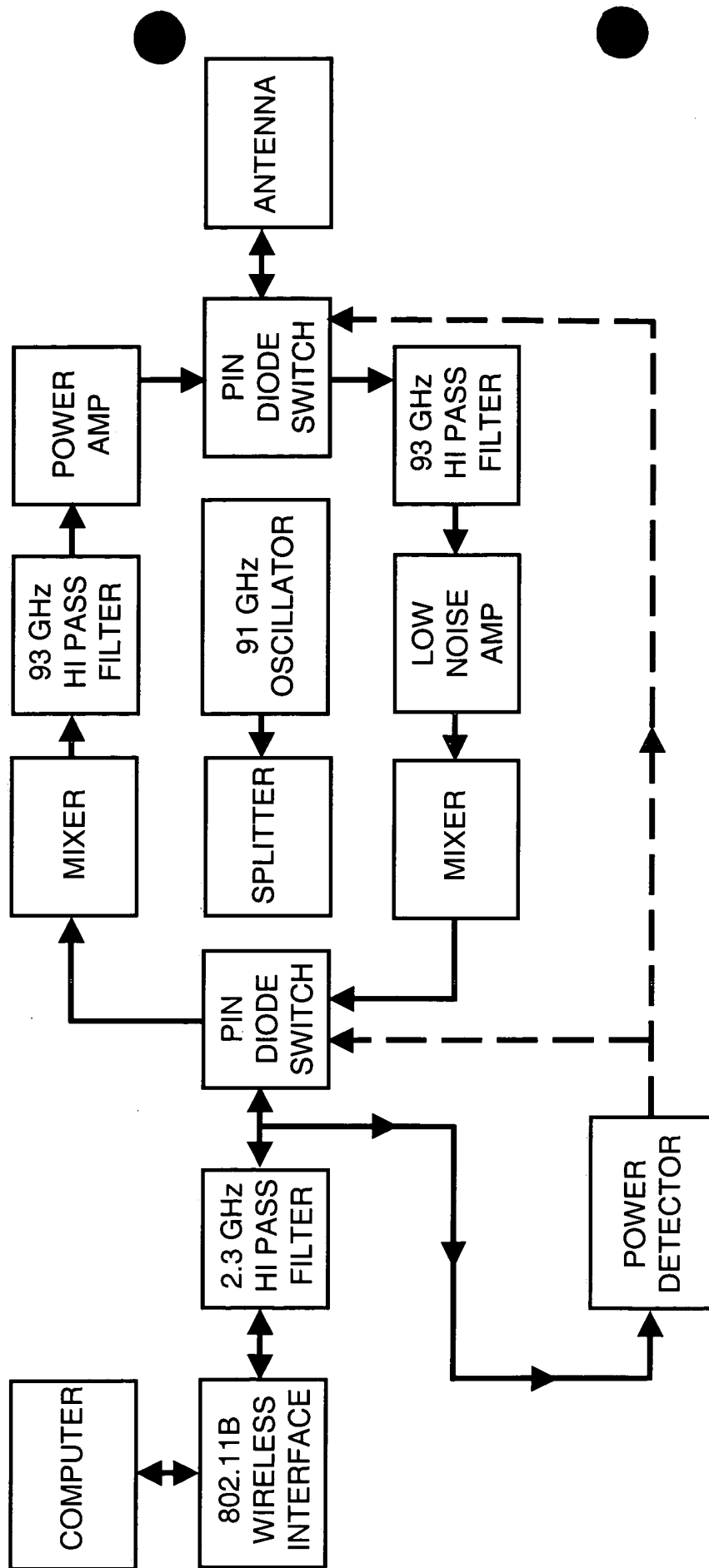


FIG. 6

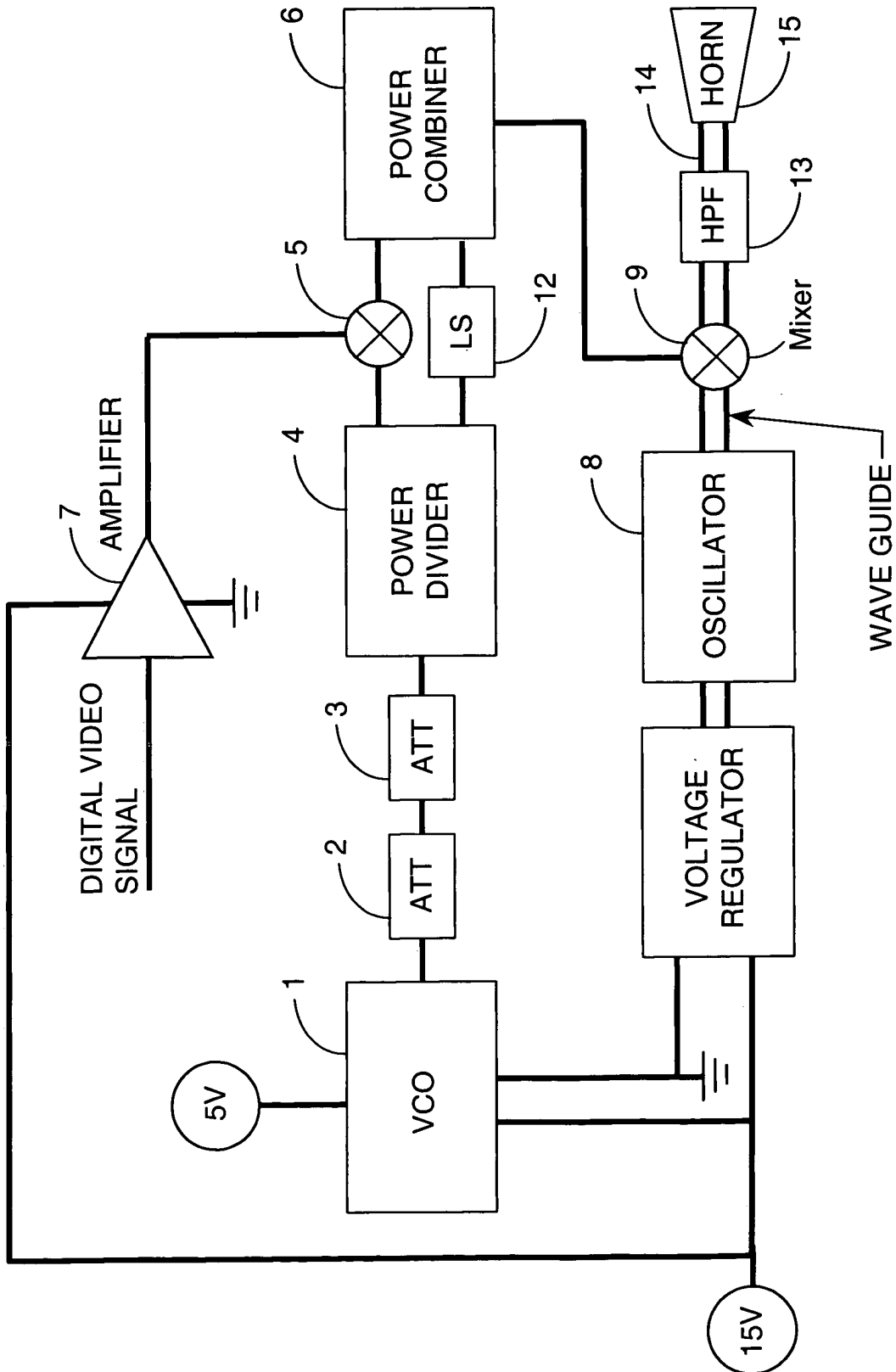


FIG. 7

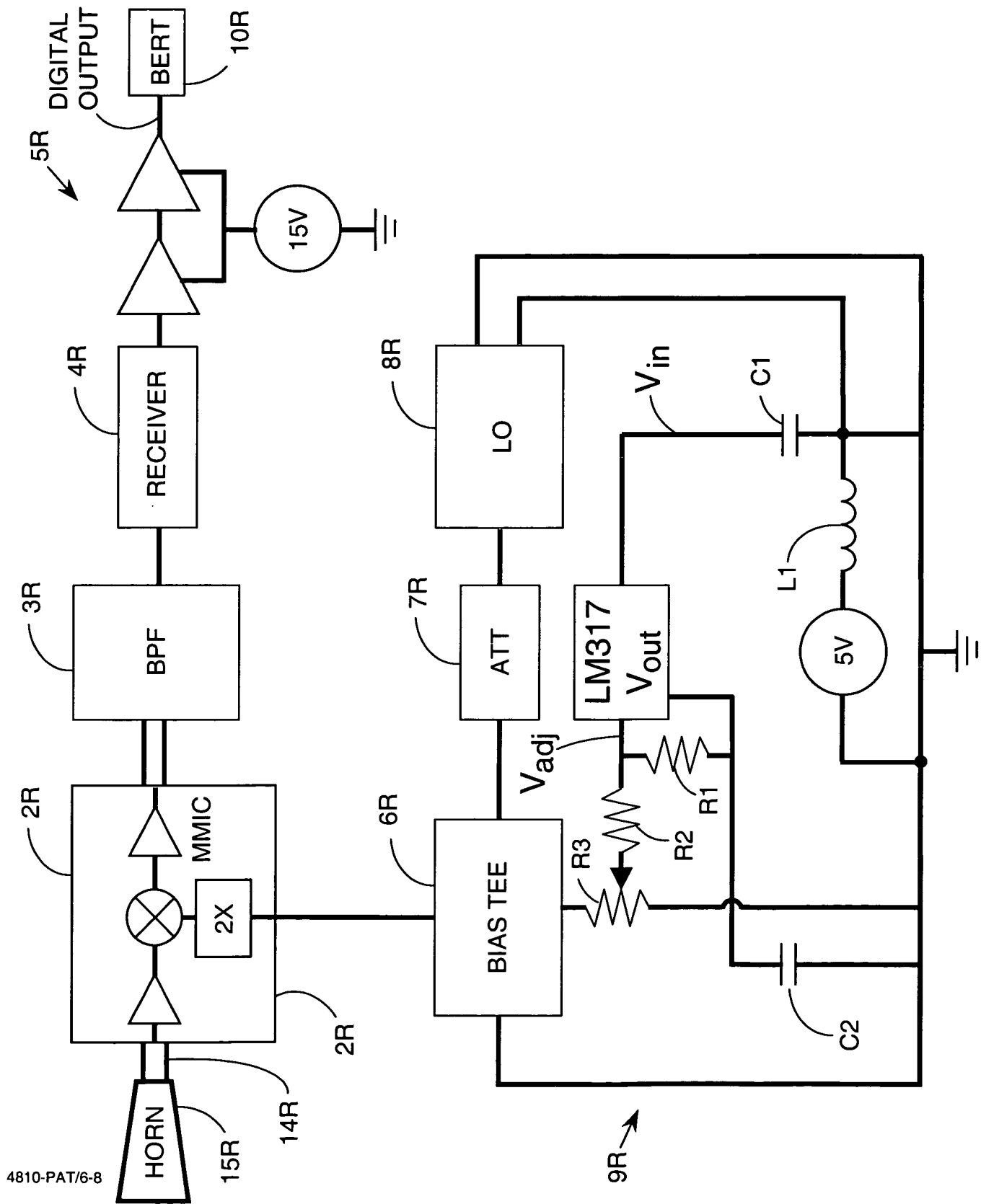
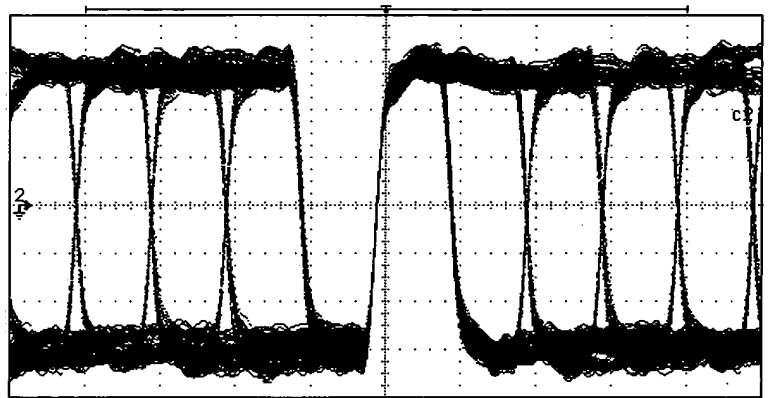


FIG. 8

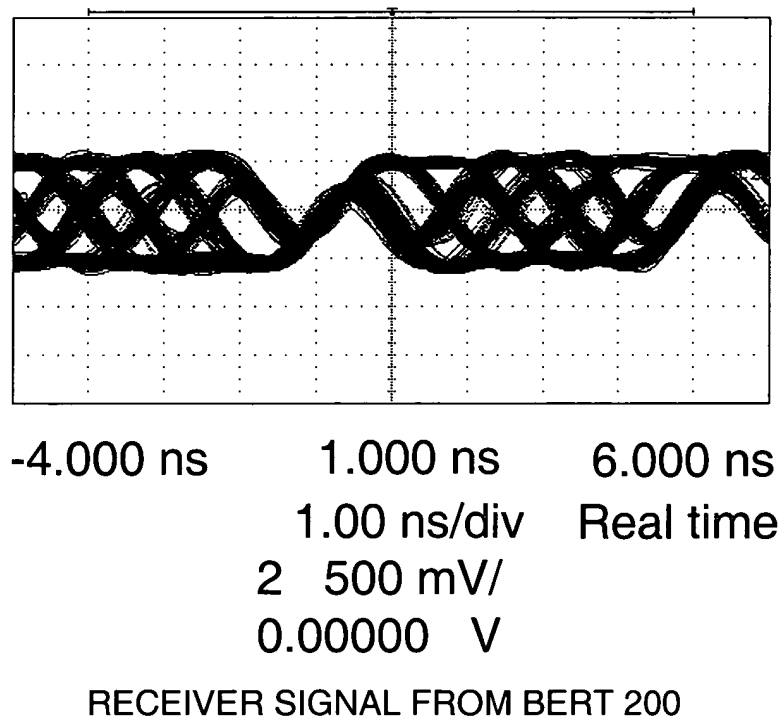
099595960



-24.000 ns 1.000 ns 26.000 ns
5.00 ns/div Real time
2 200 mV/
0.00000 V

RECEIVER SIGNAL FROM BERT 200

09655-09801
5285960



TRANSMITTER (STATION A)

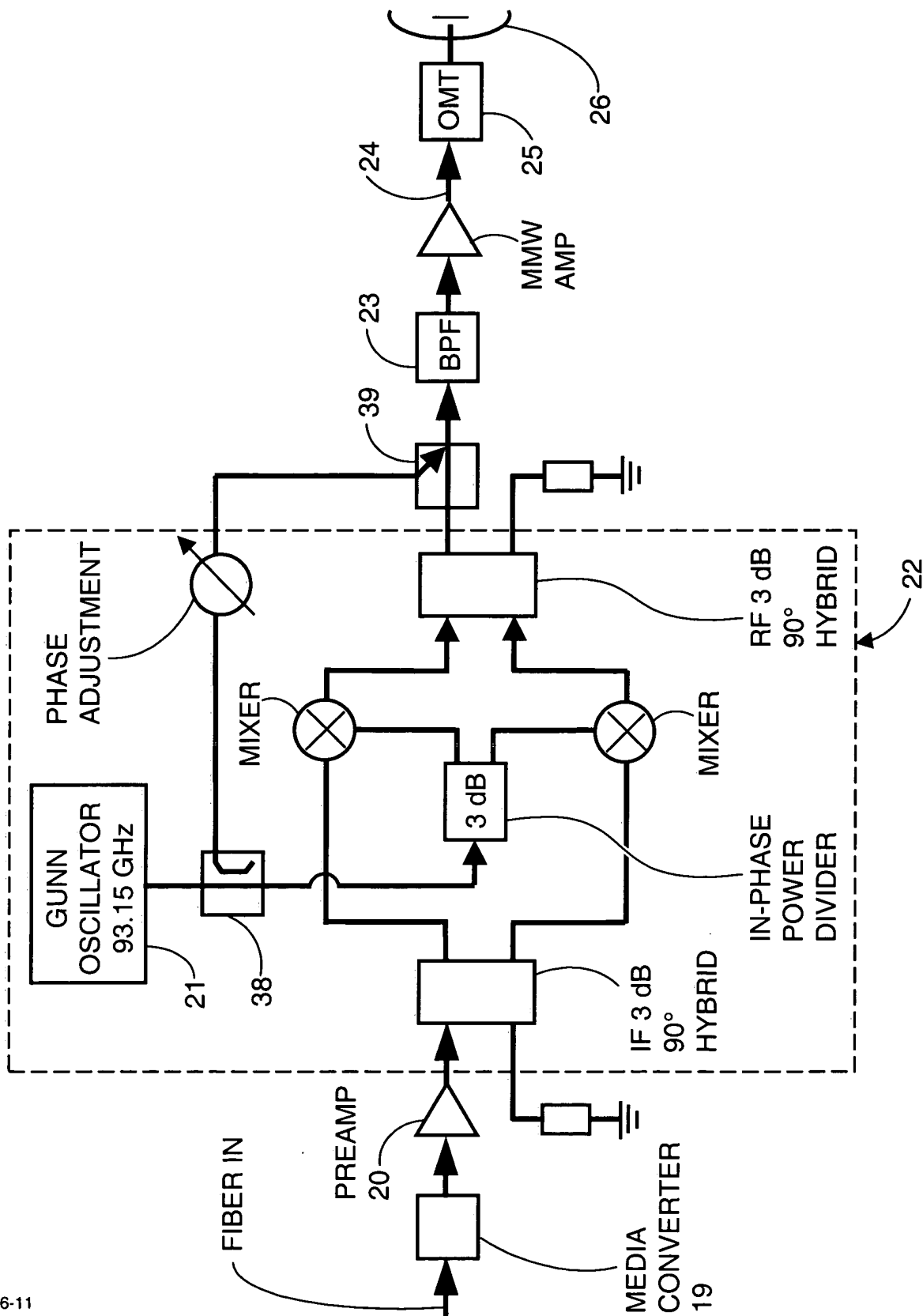


FIG. 11A

FIG. 11B1

CONTINUED
FROM FIG. 11B1

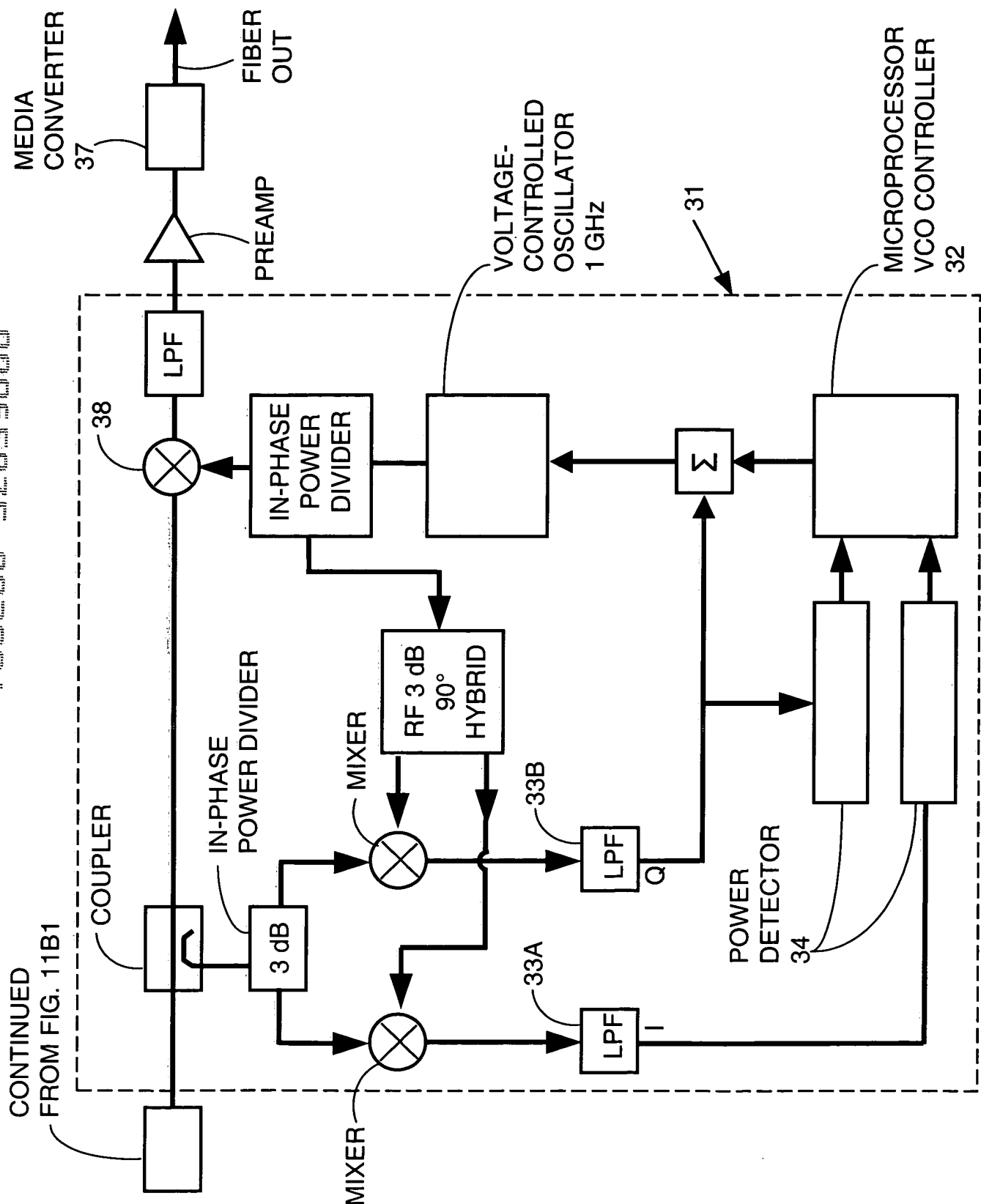


FIG. 11B2

TRANSMITTER (STATION B)

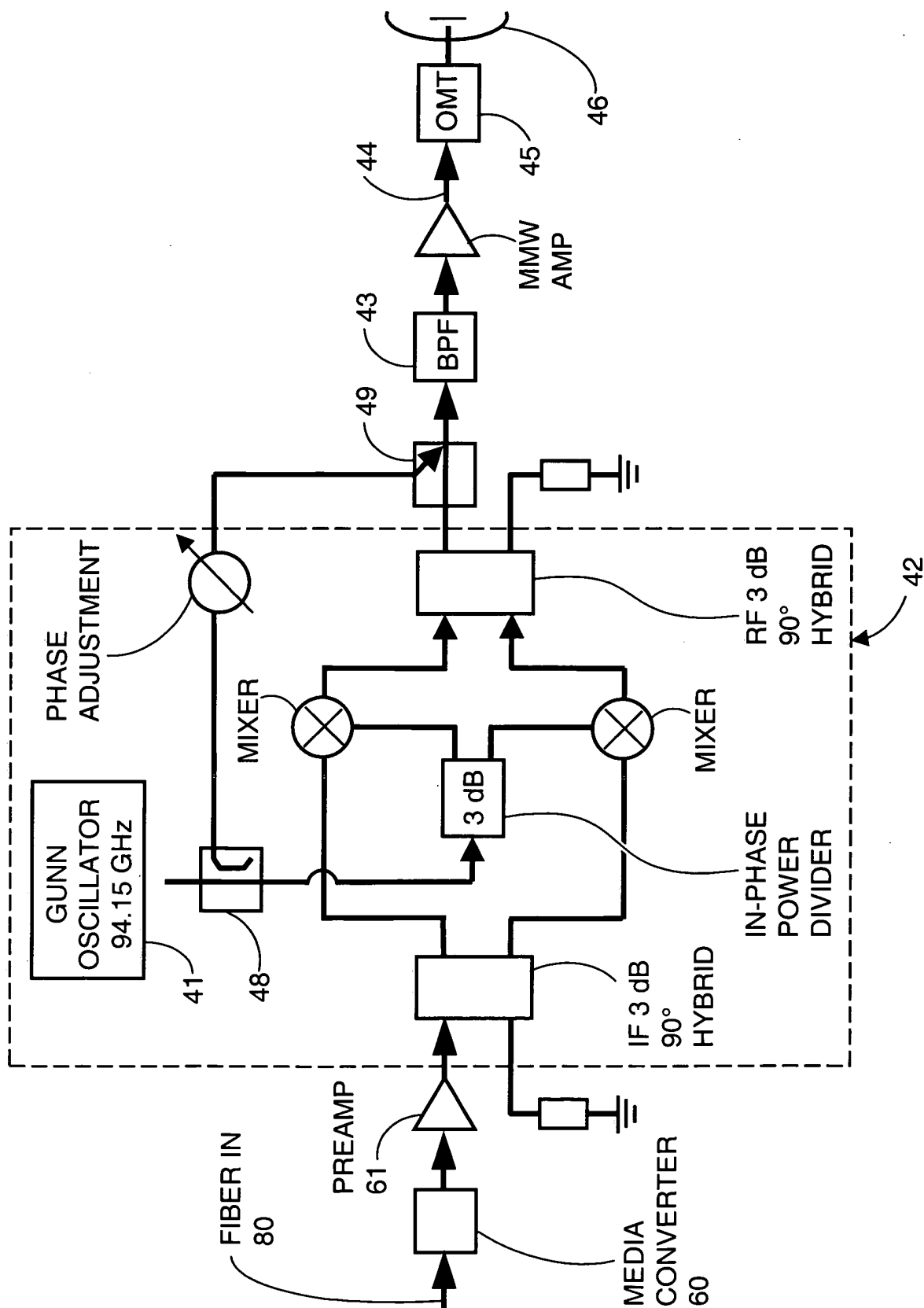


FIG. 12A

RECEIVER (STATION B)

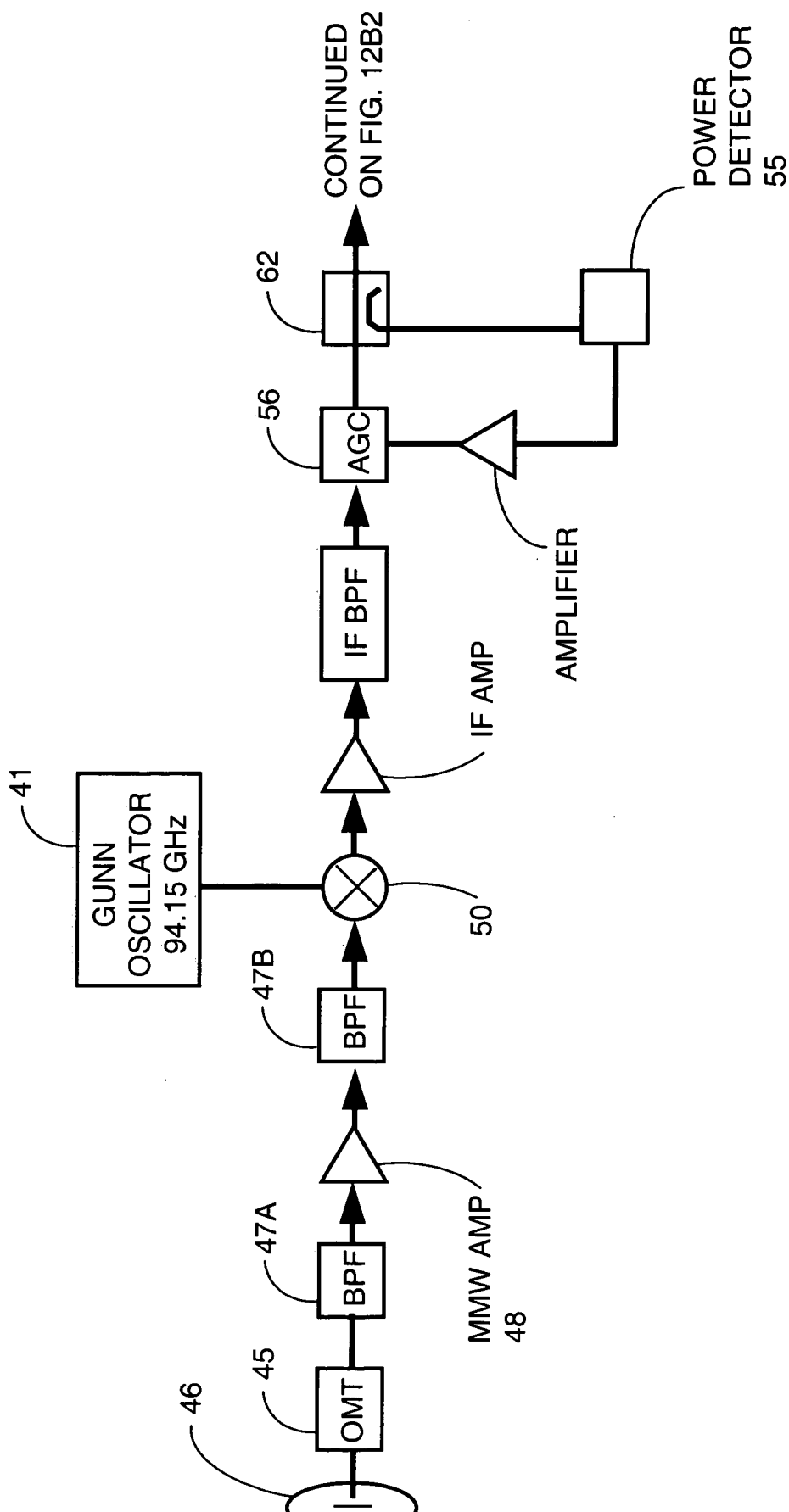


FIG. 12B1

FIG. 12B1

CONTINUED FROM

The diagram illustrates a receiver system architecture. A dashed line separates the front-end components from the control and processing blocks. On the left, a signal enters a **COUPLER**. The output of the coupler is split: one path goes to a **MIXER** (labeled 53A), and the other path goes to a **3 dB** attenuator, followed by another **MIXER** (labeled 53B). The output of mixer 53A is filtered by an **LPF** (Low Pass Filter) to produce the **I** (In-phase) signal. The output of mixer 53B is filtered by an **LPF** to produce the **Q** (Quadrature) signal. Both **I** and **Q** signals are fed into a **POWER DETECTOR** (labeled 54). The outputs of the power detector are connected to a **MICROPROCESSOR VCO CONTROLLER** (labeled 52). The **POWER DETECTOR** also provides feedback to a **SUM** block (labeled Σ). The **SUM** block's output is fed into a **VOLTAGE-CONTROLLED OSCILLATOR 1 GHz** (labeled 51). The output of the VCO is split: one path goes to an **IN-PHASE POWER DIVIDER**, and the other path goes to an **RF 3 dB 90° HYBRID**. The output of the in-phase power divider is fed into a **MIXER** (labeled 58). The output of the RF hybrid is fed into another **MIXER** (labeled 58). The outputs of these two mixers are combined in a **SUM** block (labeled Σ). The output of the sum block is filtered by an **LPF** and then passes through a **PREAMP** (Pre-Amplifier) and a **MEDIA CONVERTER** (labeled 57) to produce the **FIBER OUT** signal.

FIG. 12B2

SPECTRUM PLANNING DIAGRAMS
(STATION A)

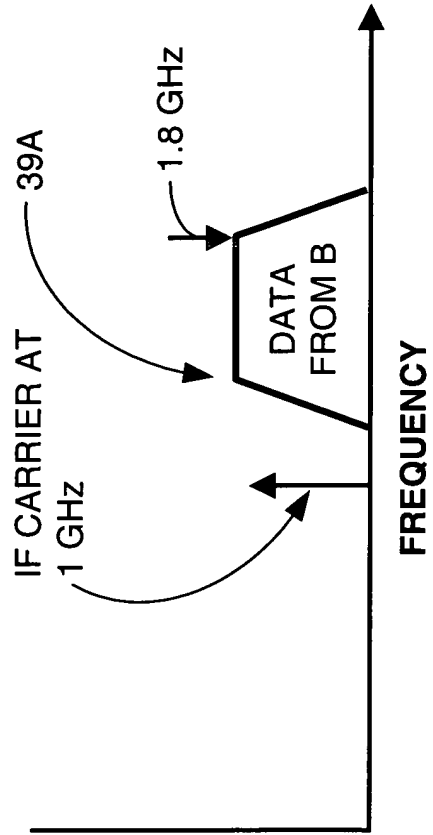
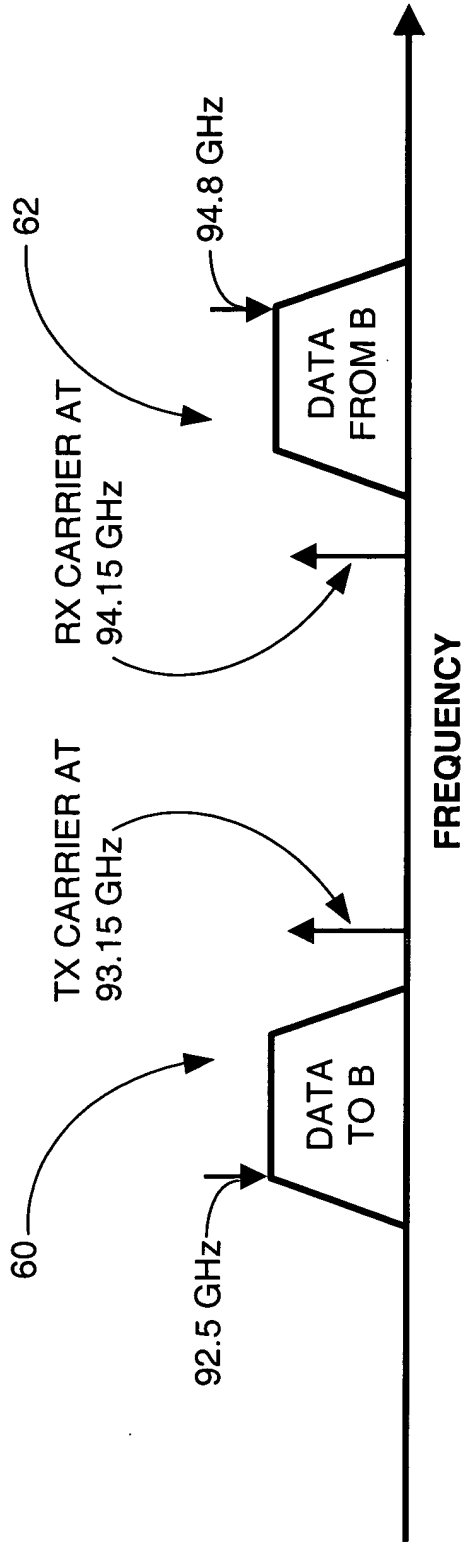


FIG. 13A

**SPECTRUM PLANNING DIAGRAMS
(STATION B)**

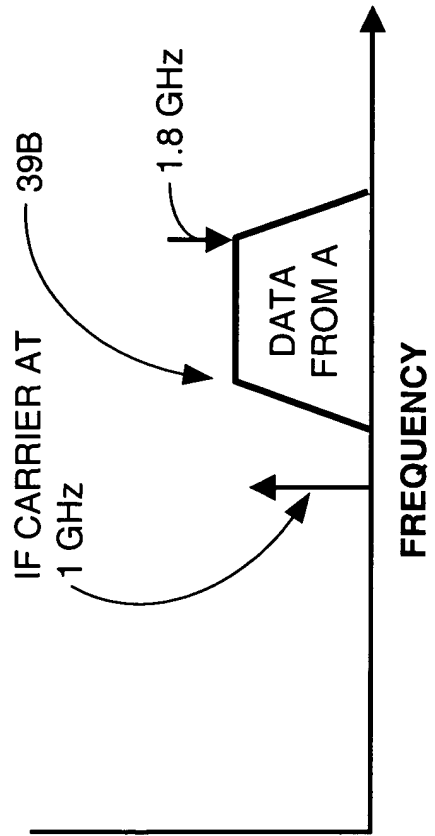
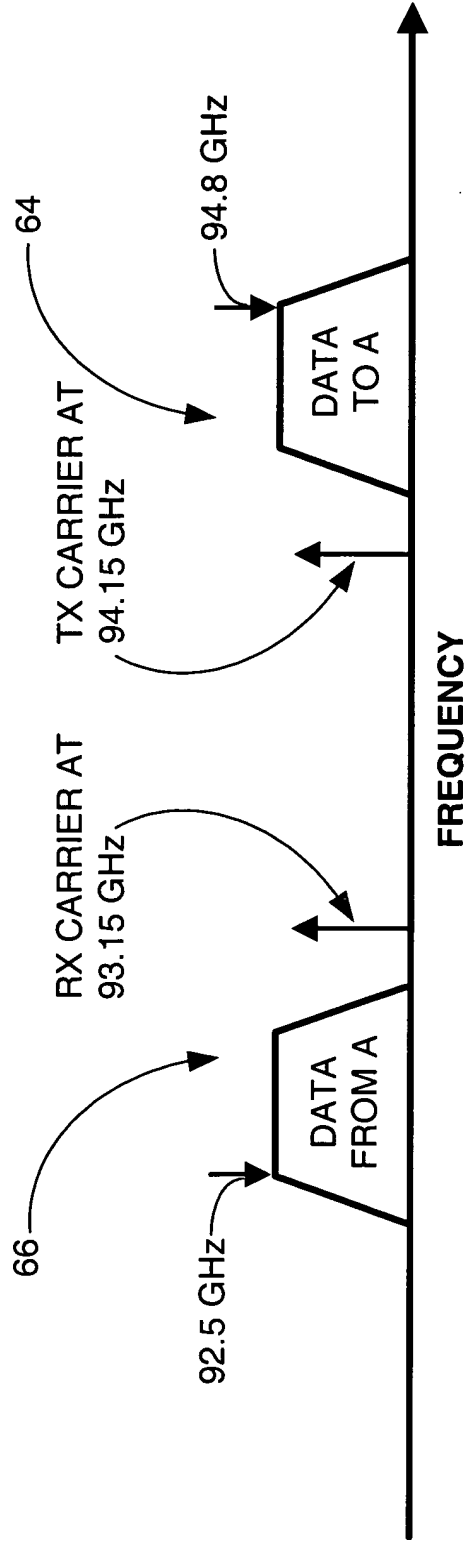
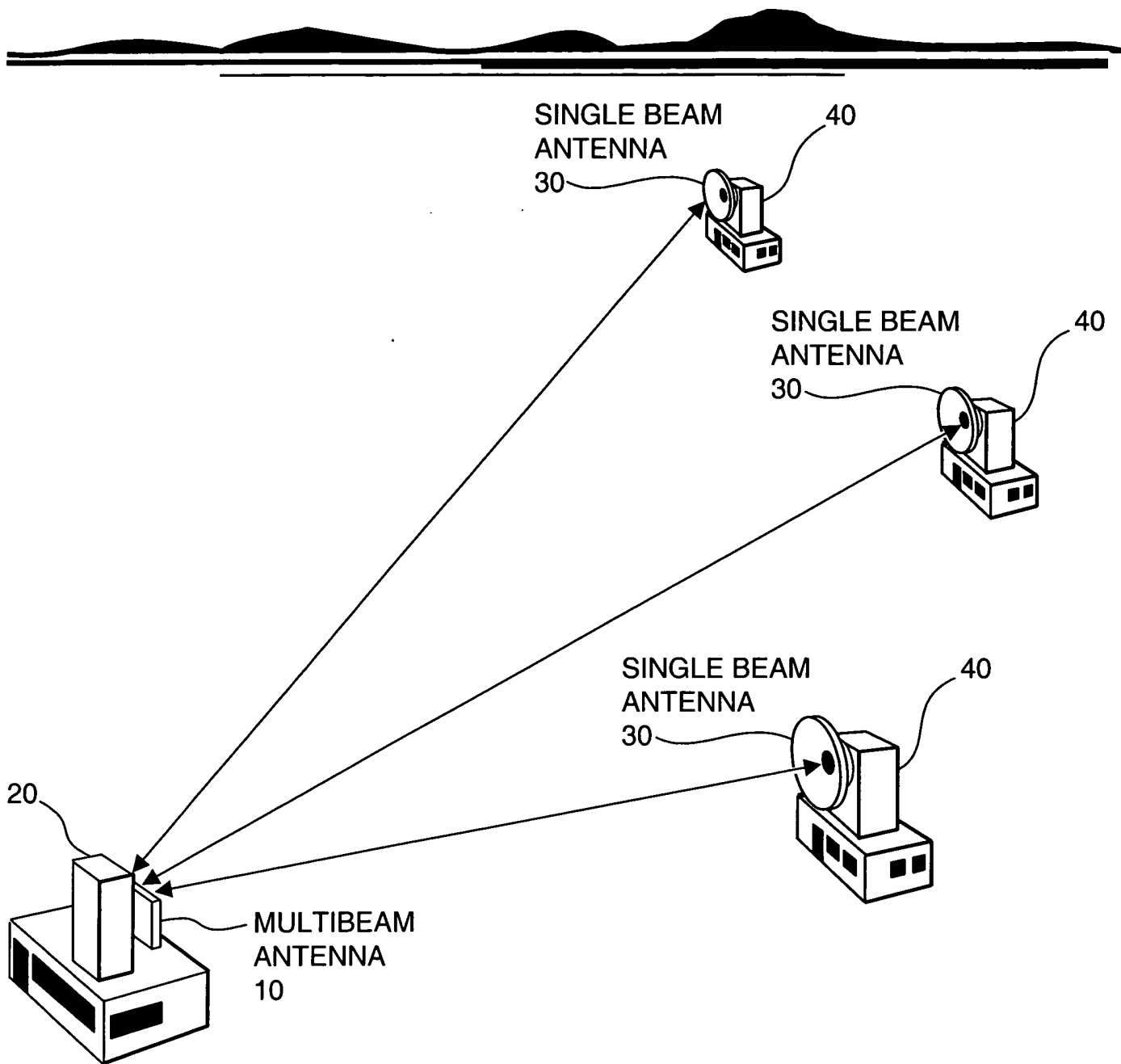
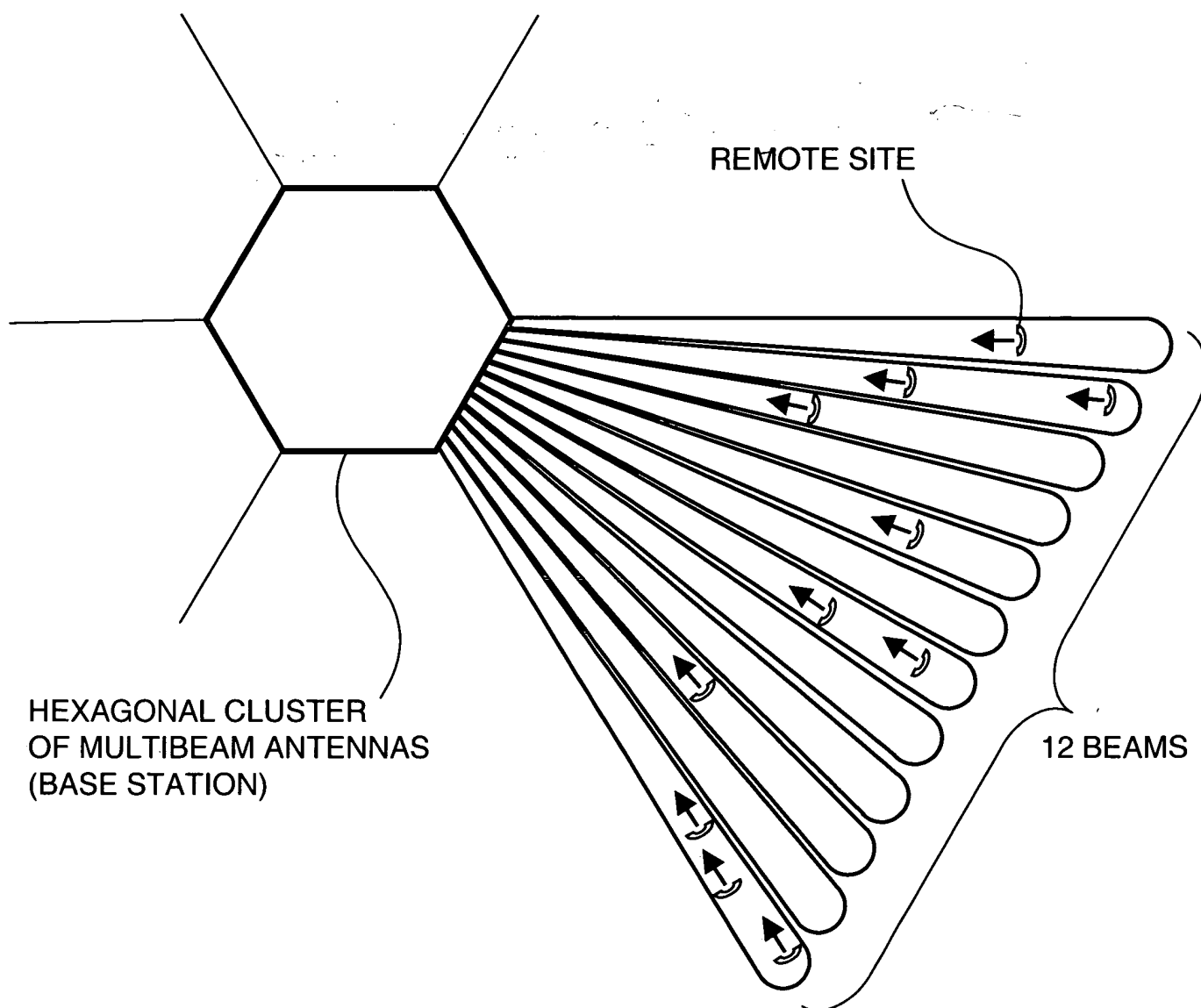


FIG. 13B





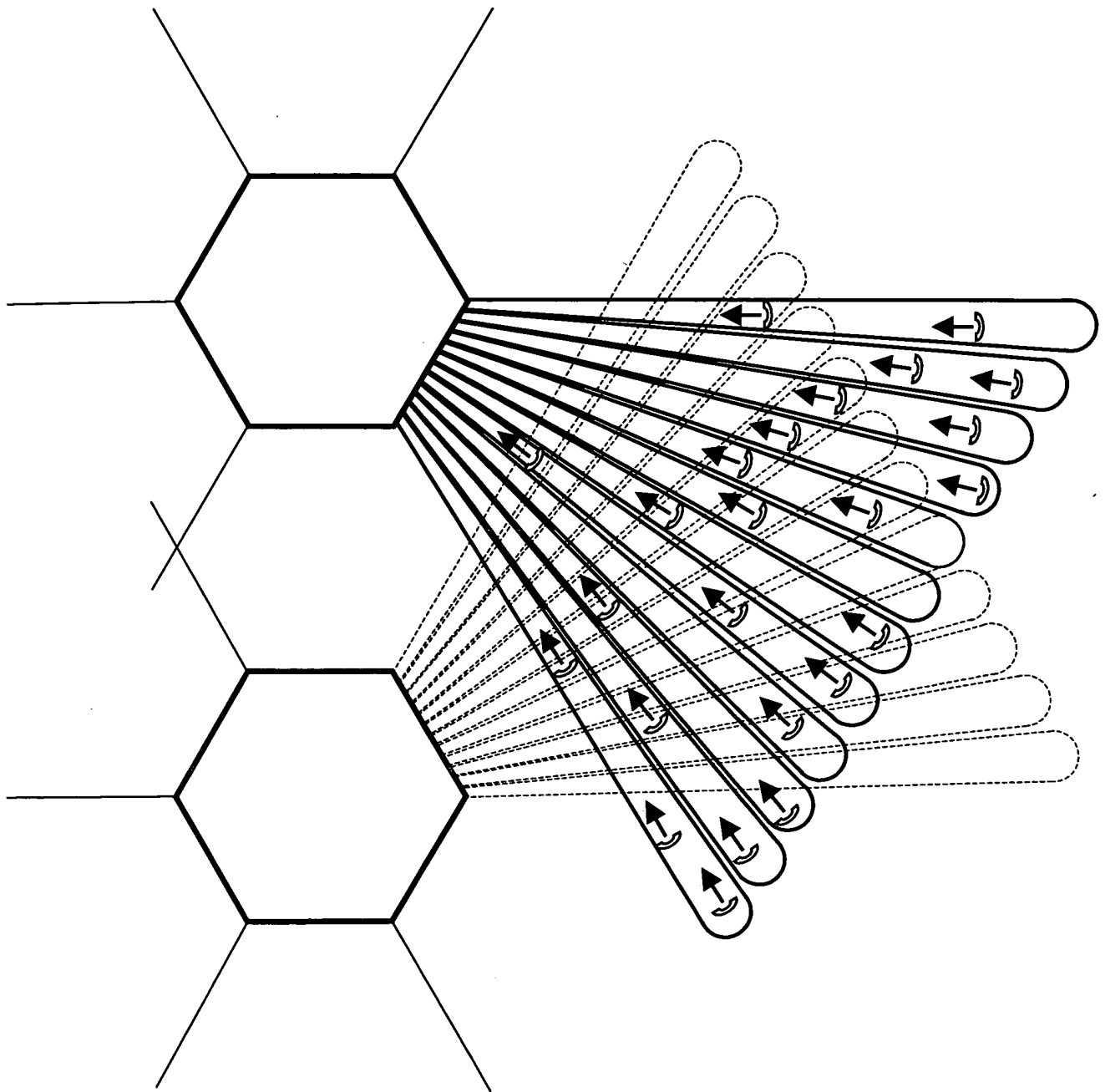
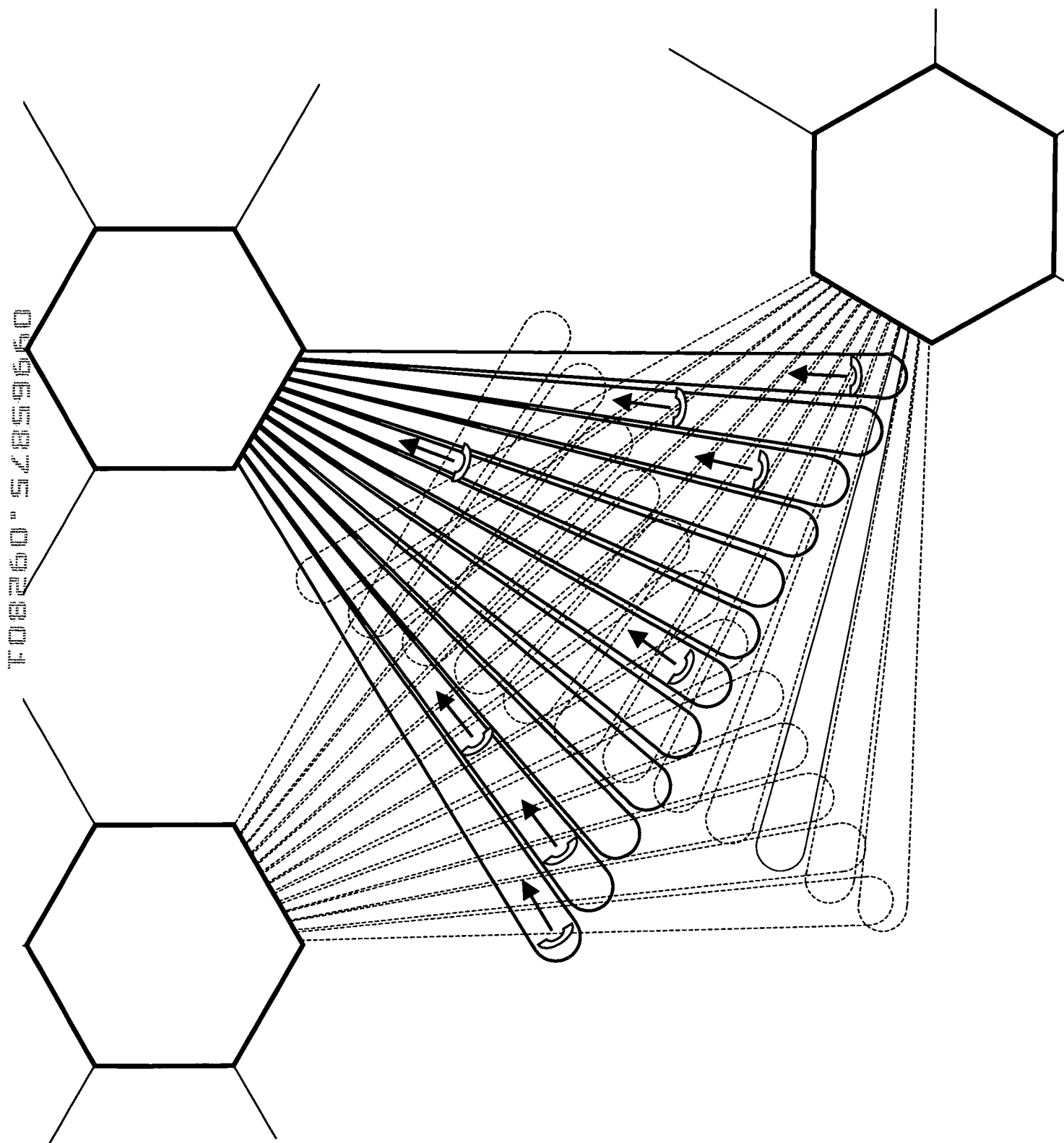


FIG.15B



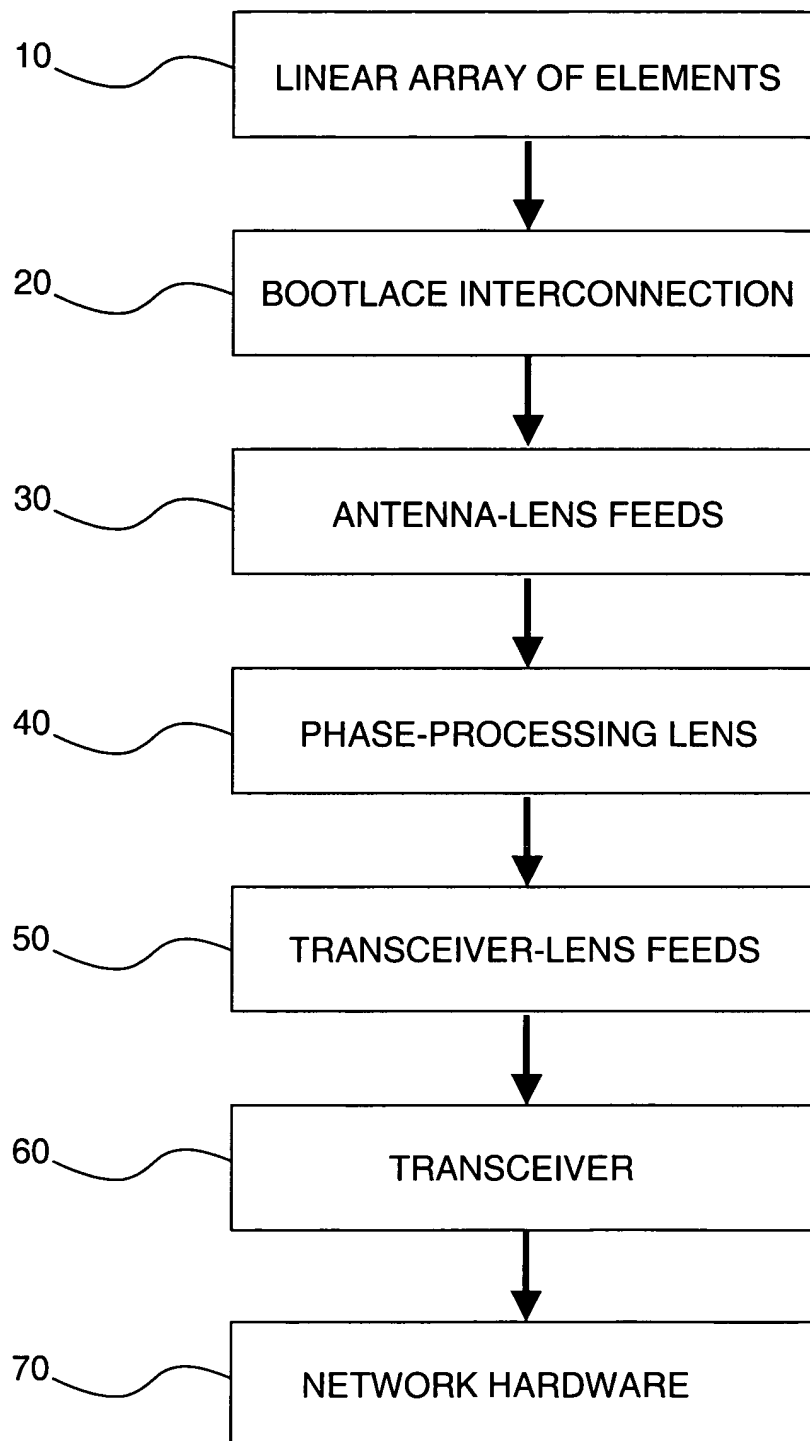


FIG. 16

TOP VIEW

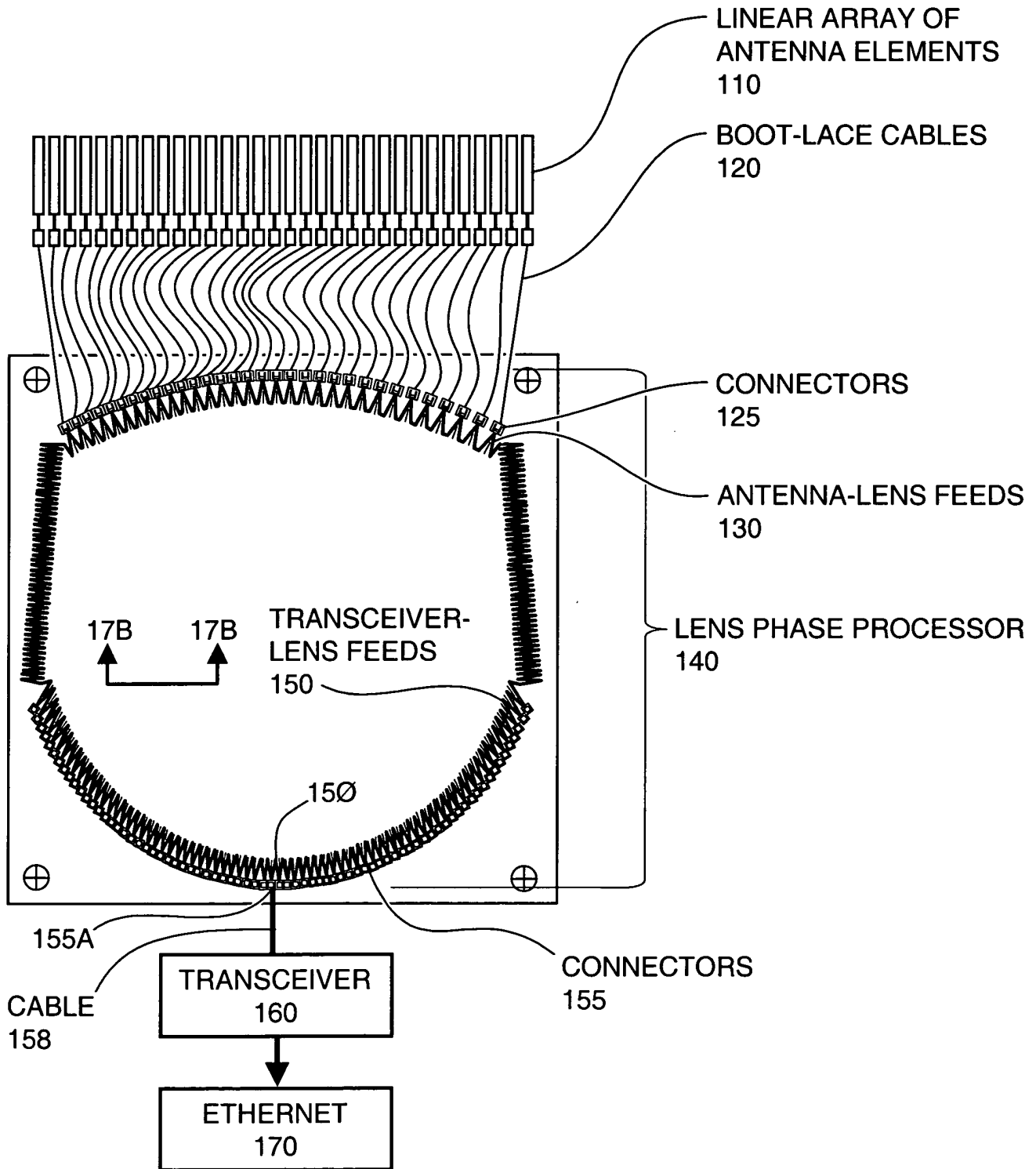
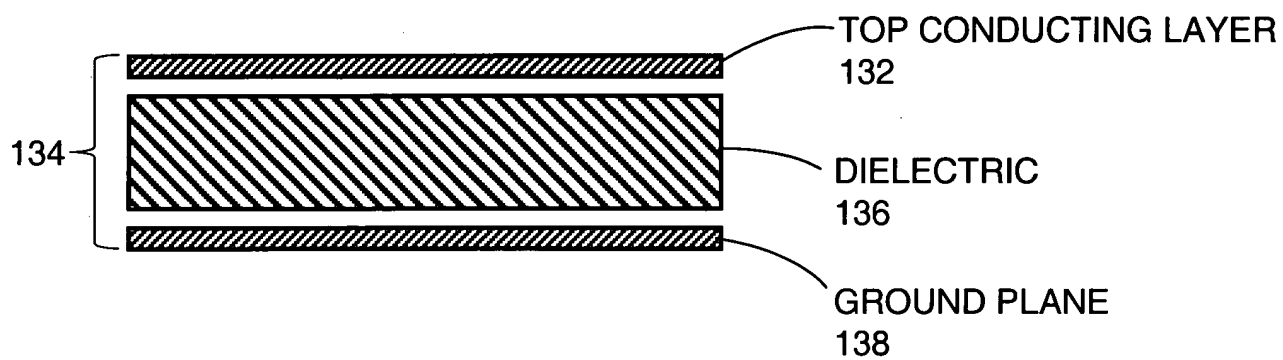


FIG. 17A

09965875-092801
T08260"52859660

SIDE VIEW



09659660 52859660

TOP VIEW

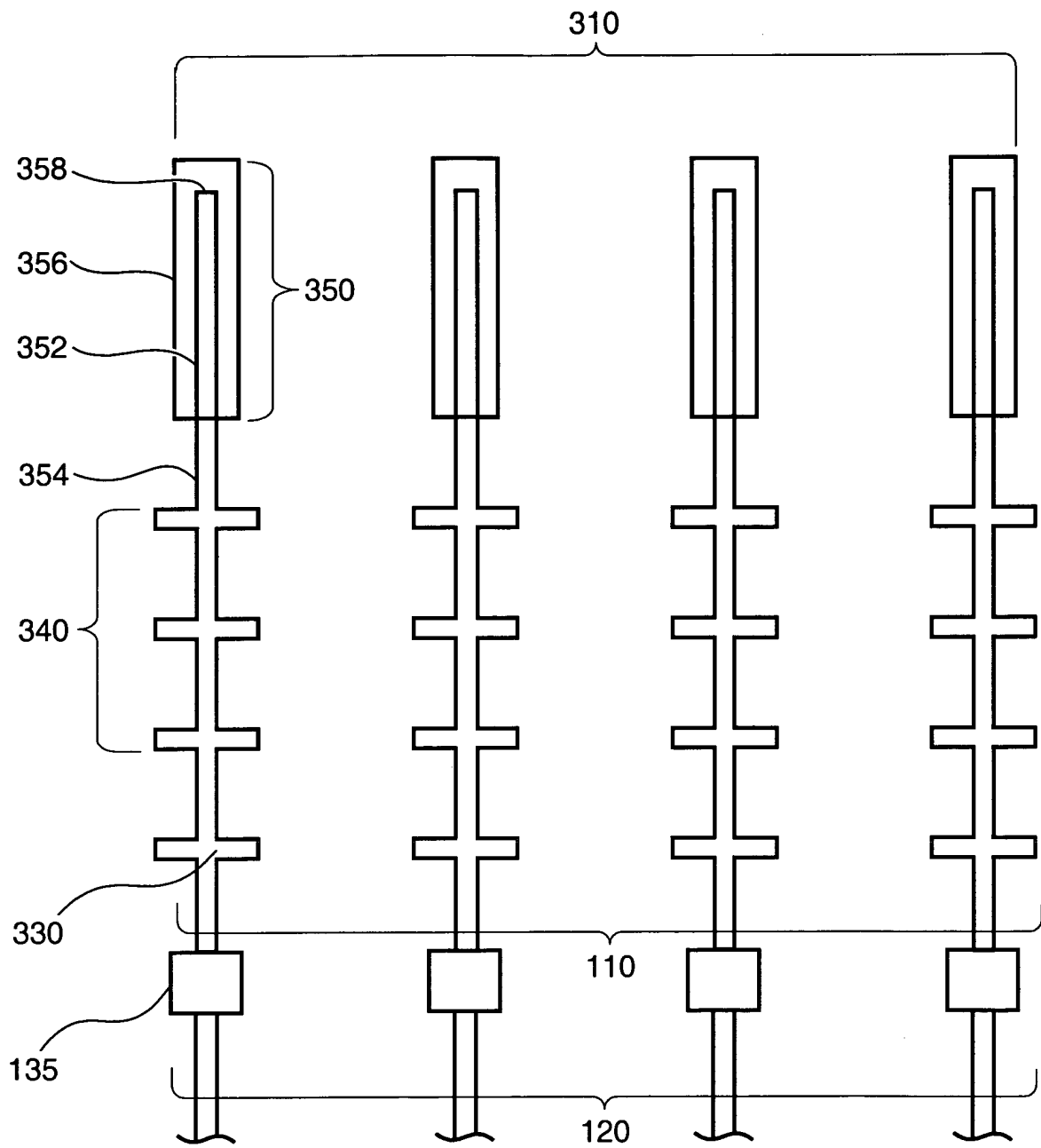
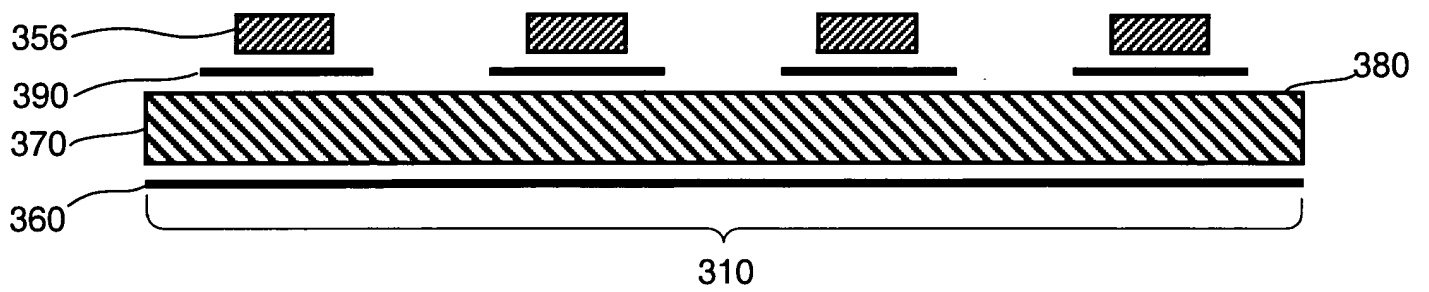


FIG. 18A

FIG. 18B

END VIEW



096575-0980
T08260"54859660

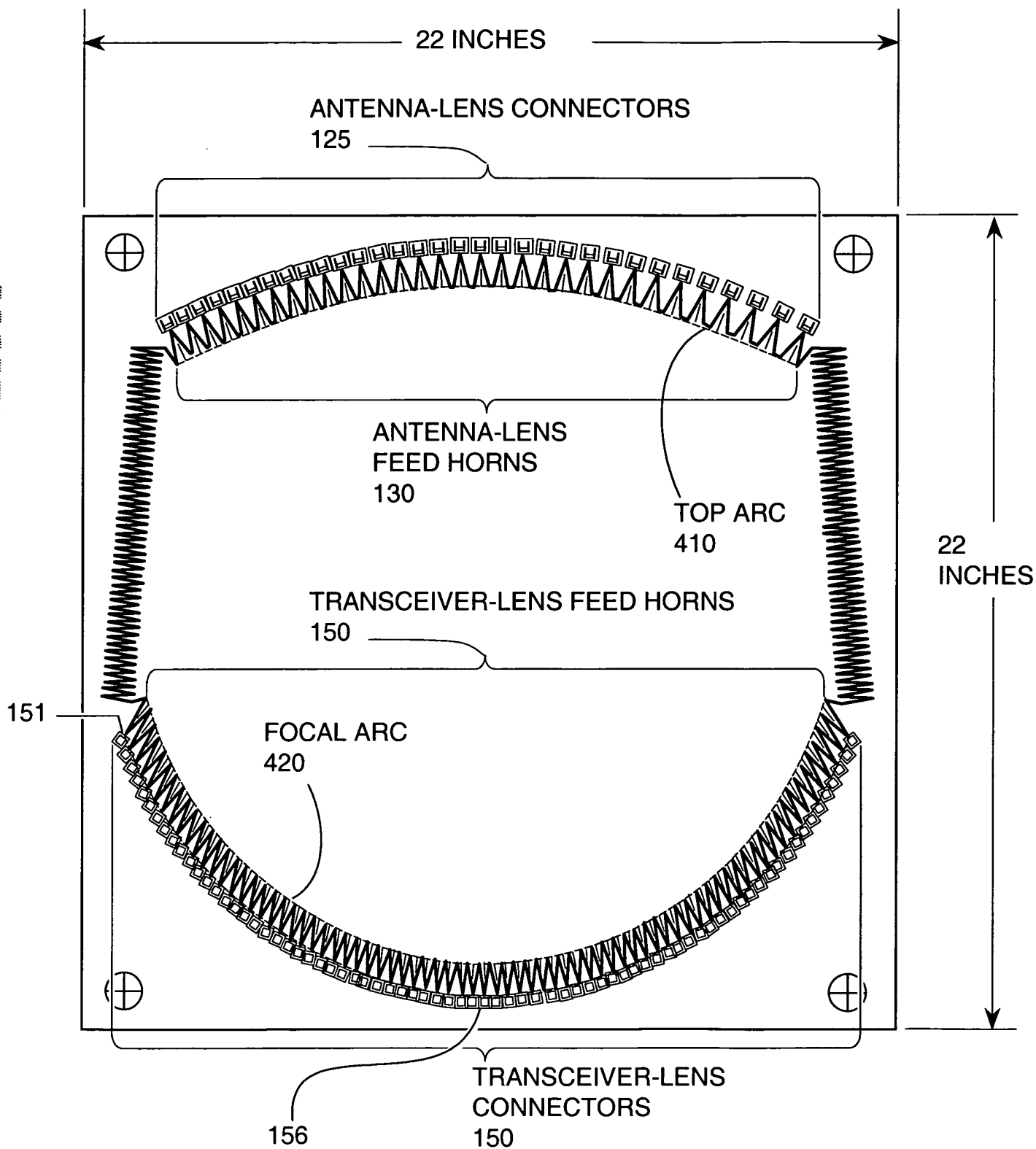


FIG. 19

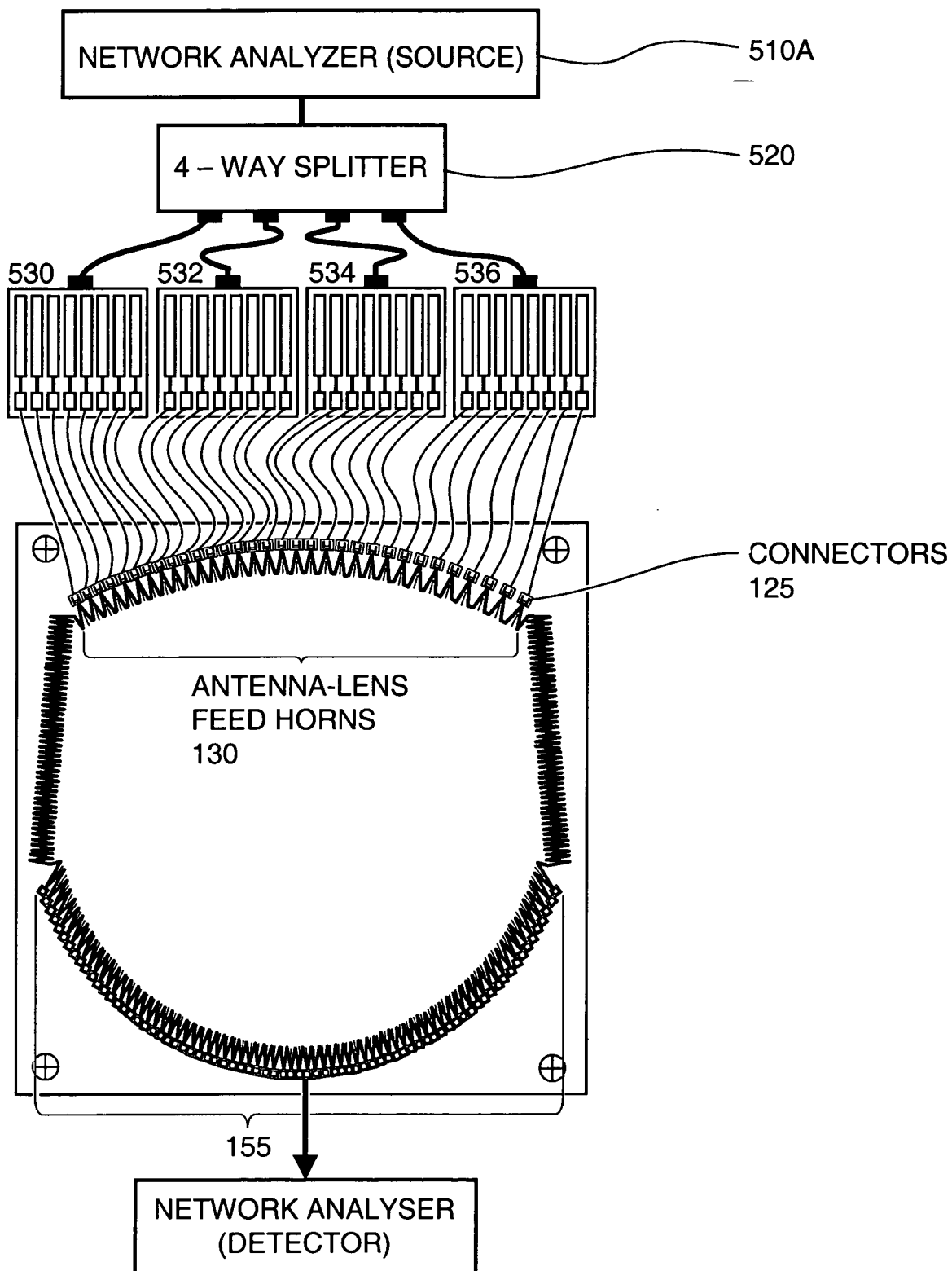


FIG. 20

108260-54859660

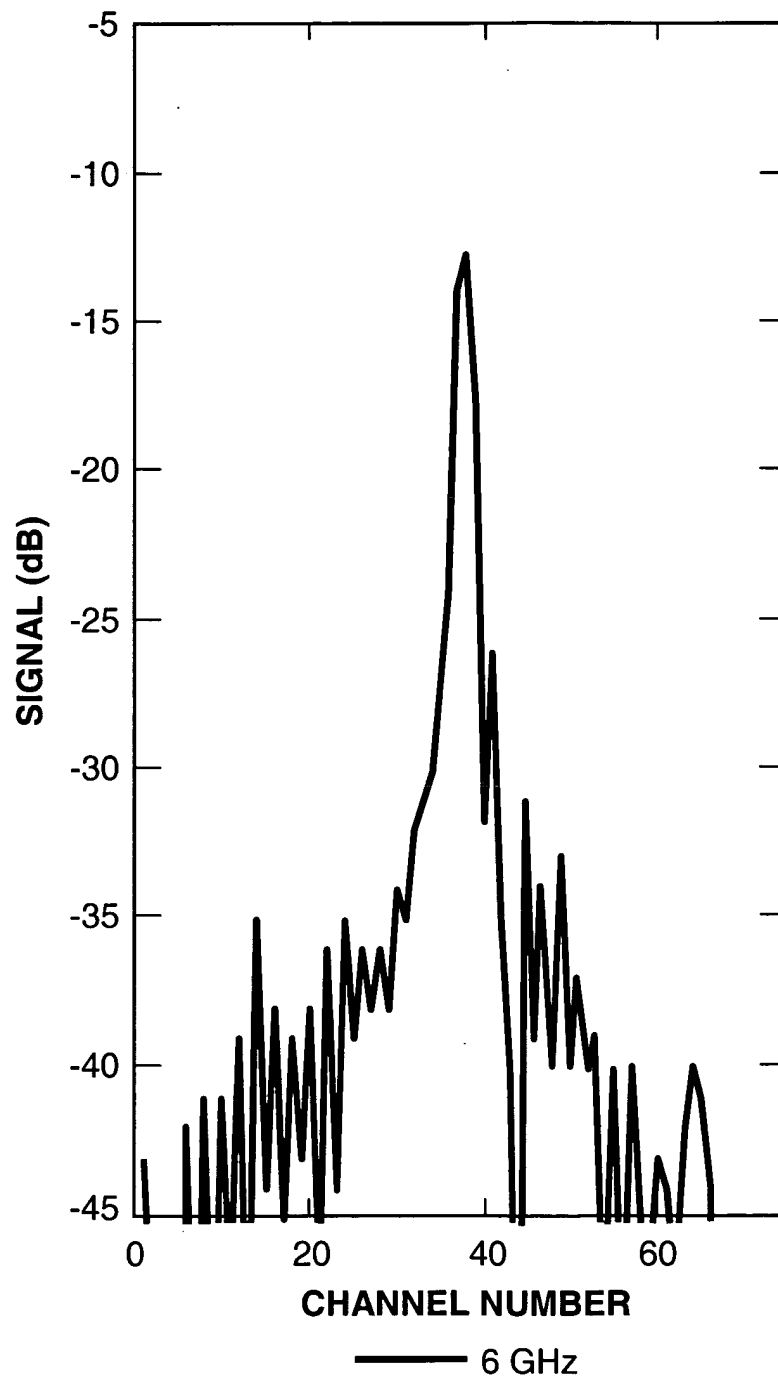


FIG. 21A

0995960" 5226010

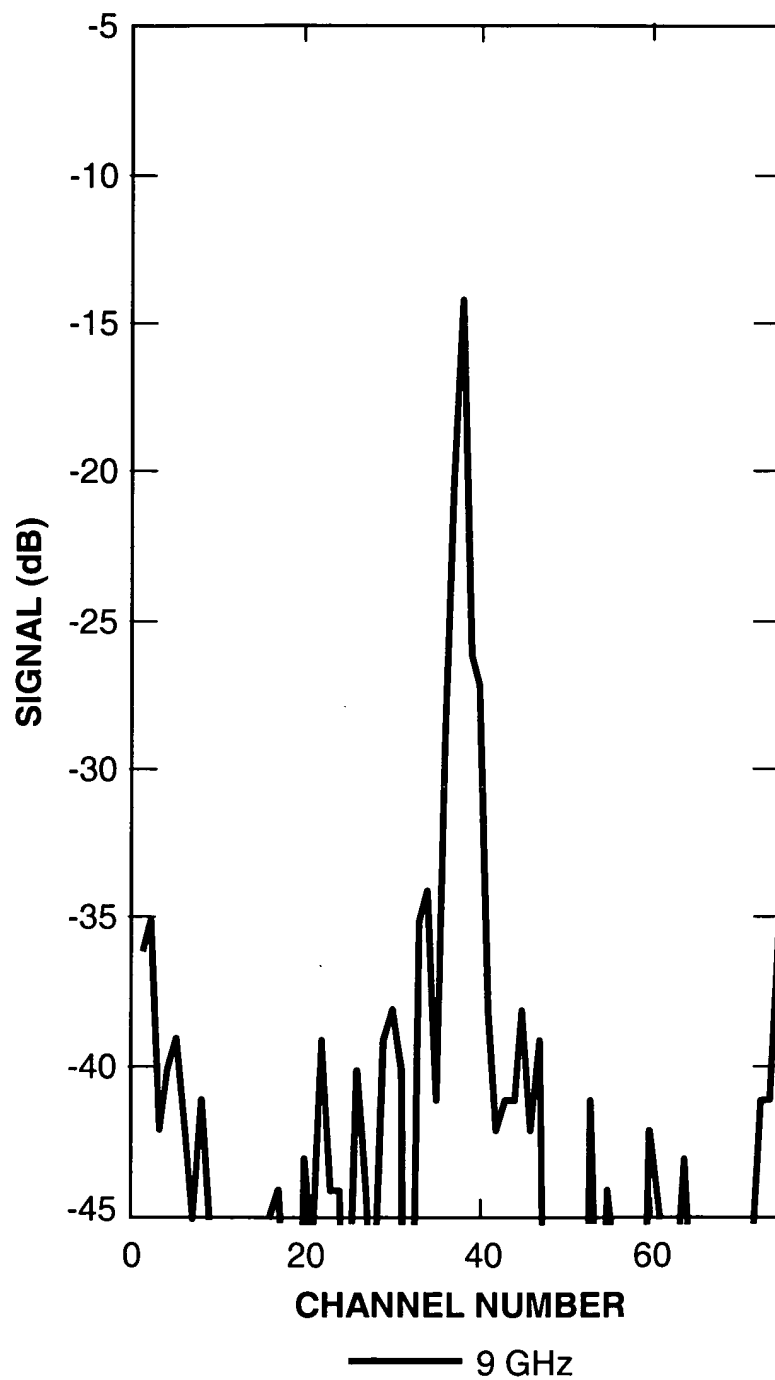


FIG. 21B

0965875-09261
T08260"52859660

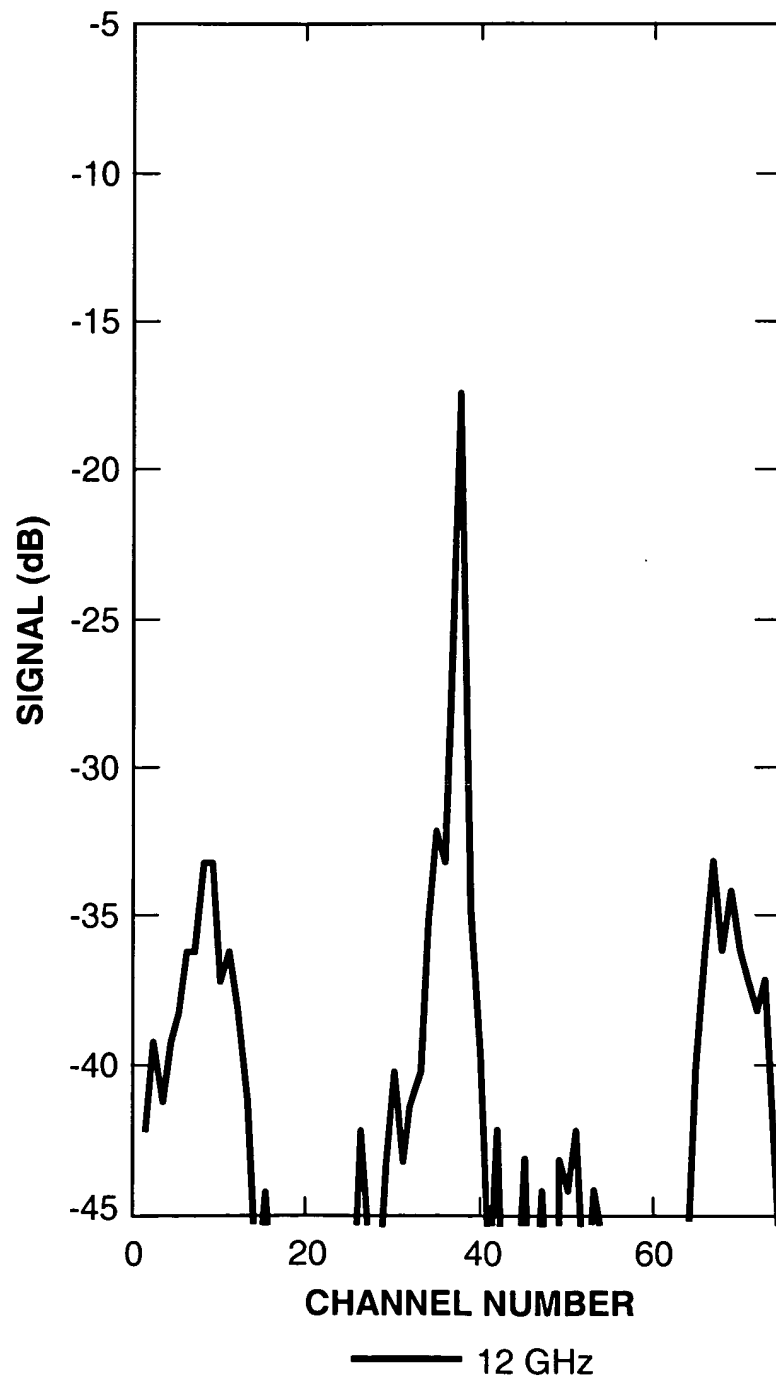
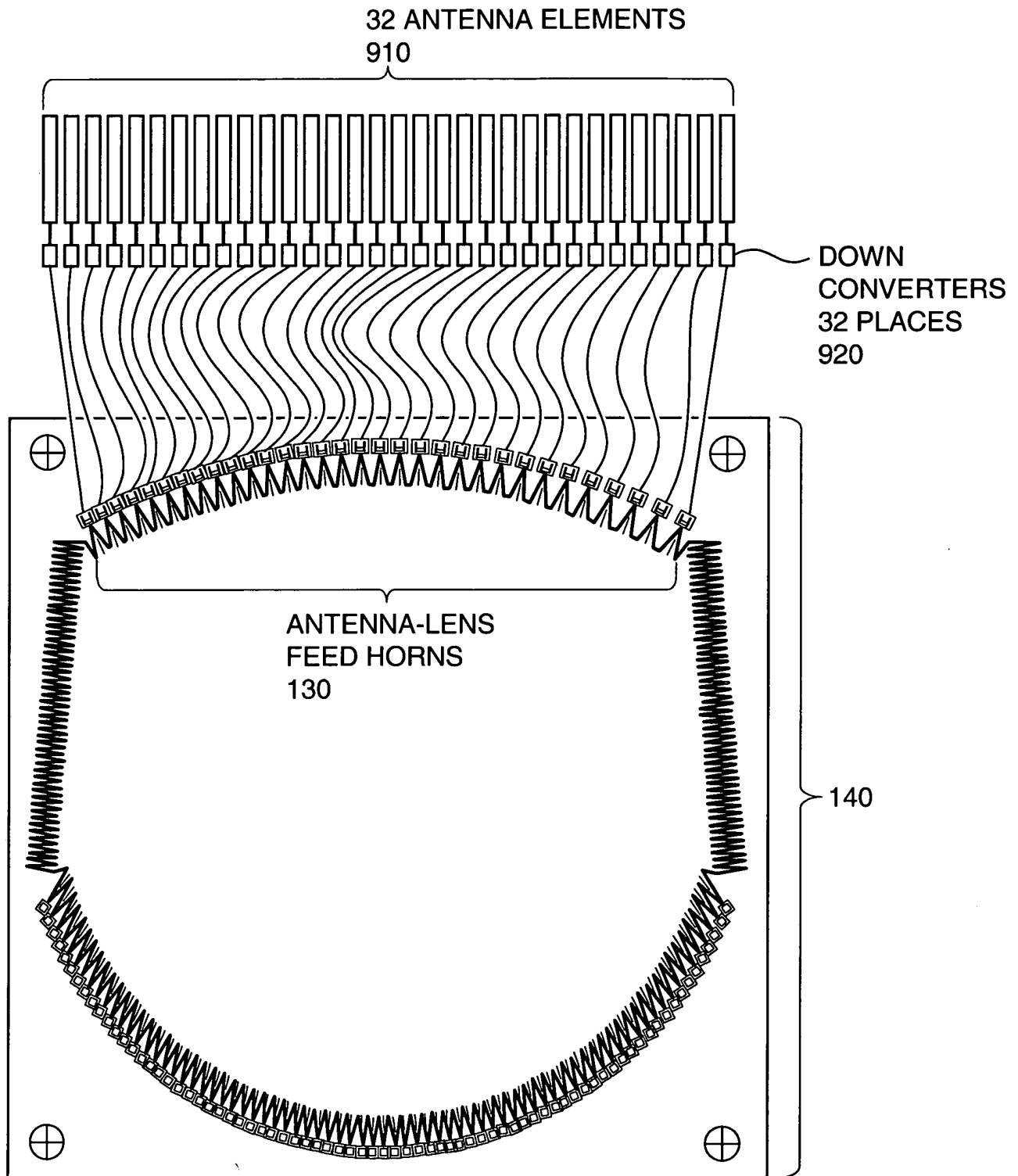


FIG. 21C

T08260" 5'899660



T08260" 5/859660

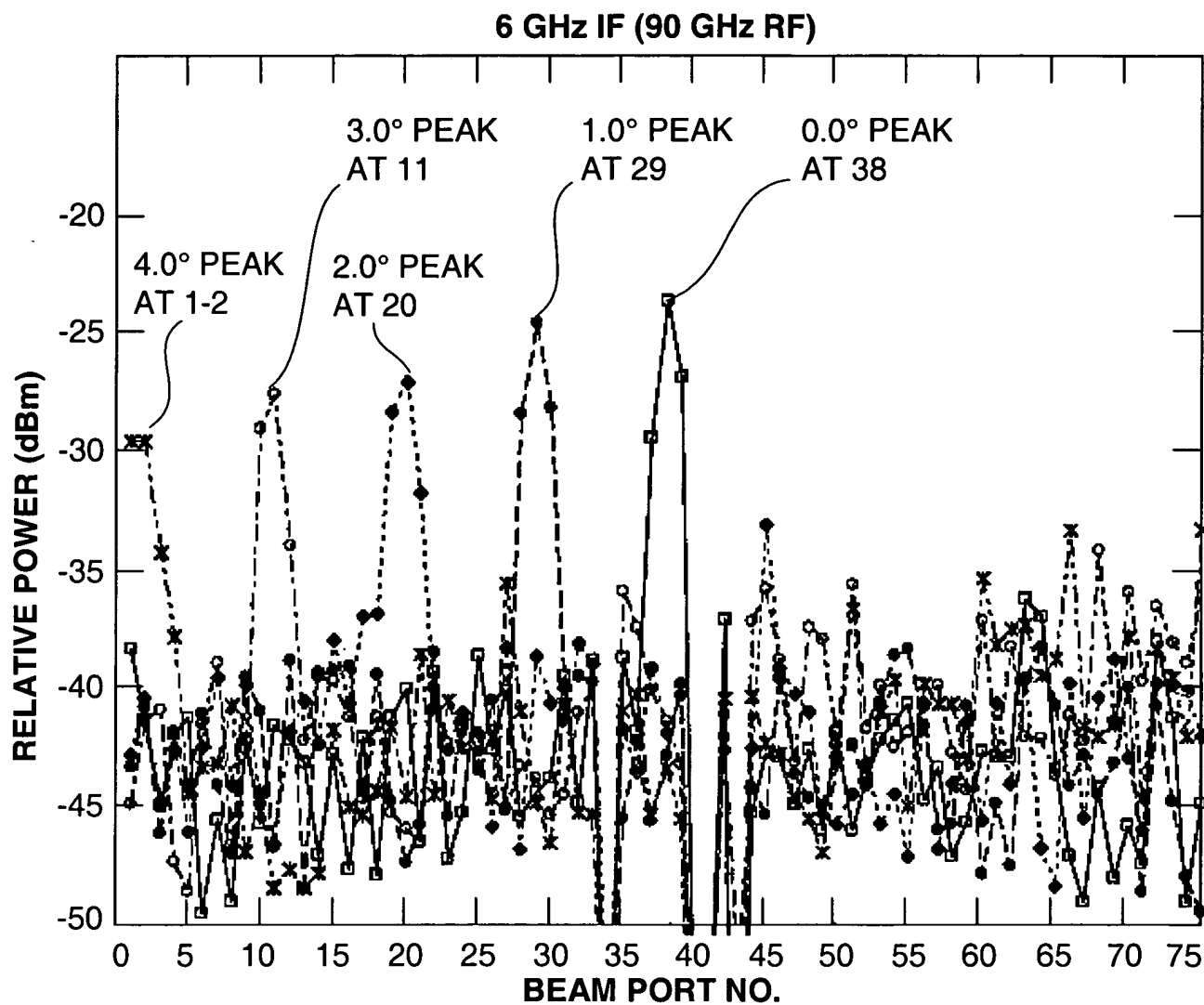
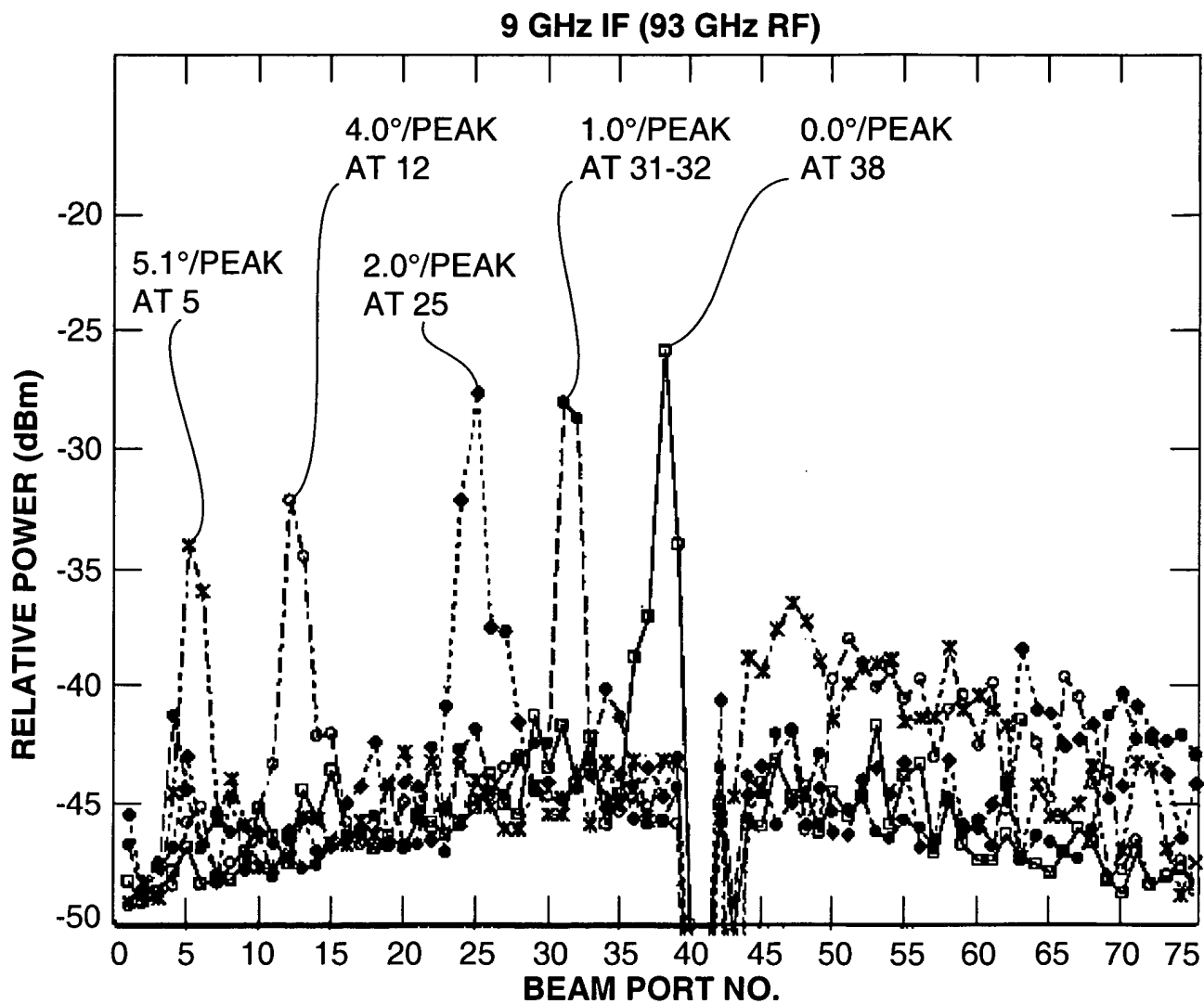


FIG. 23A

TOP SECRET 5/859660



09559660 52859660

